REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,253.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

Long Advertisements.

First insertion..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Special Short Advertisements.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of those classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines..... Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Rain—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S.S. ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Heasman, as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 29th July. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels and has excellent accommodation for 40 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamer leaving Bombay on SATURDAY, the 24th July, with cargo and passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander H. Mobby, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 22nd July 1875, at 4 P.M.

July 1875.			July 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	22	Leaves Madras	6
„ Carwar	24	„ Mutlapatam	7
„ Nurrakal	26	„ Coconada	8
„ Alleppey	28	„ Visagapatam	9
„ Tuticorin	30	„ Bimlipatam	9
„ Colombo	31	„ Gopalpore	10
„ Negapatam	Aug. 3	„ False Point	11
„ Pondicherry	4	Arrives CALCUTTA	13

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atchem, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July 1875, at 4 P.M.

July 1875.			August 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	21	Leaves BUSREH	9
„ Kurrachee	25	„ Mahomerah	9
„ Guadur	27	„ Fao	9
„ Jask	29	„ Bushire	11
„ Bunder Abbas	30	„ Linga	15
„ Linga	Aug. 1	„ Bunder Abbas	17
„ Bushire	3	„ Muscat	19
„ Fao	5	„ Kurrachee	24
„ Mahomerah	5	Arrive BOMBAY	27
„ Busreh	Arrival 6		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. KUEICHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayre, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 24th July 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, } on the 1st } of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	22	6	
Port Said	26	24	6	
Messina	30	24	14	
Naples	30	24	14	
Leghorn	30	24	14	
Genoa	30	24	14	
Marseilles	32	25	14-10	

including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Rumnum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H.P. nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL about the 20th August. This Steamer has very superior First Class accommodation with large and well ventilated Saloon and Cabins fitted with every comfort and convenience, and has also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

The INDIA may be depended upon to make a quick run home and presents an exceptionally good opportunity for intending passengers.

To be followed by the First Class Steamers—

MACEDONIA, 2,272 Tons, 450 H.P. nominal, about the middle of September.

TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, } sailing a regular
EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, } intervals.

Fixed days of departure to be duly advertised.

A Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all steamers of this Line.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 350	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th July 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	July.	
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	460	23rd	Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3126	600	30th	Southampton.
				August.	
SUMATRA	E. Christian	3468	450	6th	Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D Rennoldson	2984	400	13th	Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1834	250	20th	Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 26th July 1875, at 2 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SURAT, (3,141 tons, and 550 H.P.), Captain W. H. Pockley, will be despatched as above, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 23rd July 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th July, 1875.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 24th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular & Oriental Company's Steam-ship GOLCONDA, 1,909 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 17th July 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.

THE well-known and favourite Steamer STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 Tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched, from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a Steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 8th July 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer MENZALEH, are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th July 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. ZERBINO, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our respective and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Zerbino.

Bombay, 19th July 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

Few articles of office furniture.

The Property of C. Bickwith, Esq., few articles of House-hold furniture plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st July 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c. &c.

5 bales grey T cloth,
3 bales grey domestic,
5 bales grey shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by public auction at the Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters ex "Atlantic King."

H S S & Co. 232 bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.
H S P & Co. 183 do. do. do. do.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction at the Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters, by order of Hajee Abdoolla Noormohomed.

A B 63 bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st July 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as

EYE GLASSES,

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver*. The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,

CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.

Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.

Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.

Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,

BEG respectfully to bring to notice that they have just received a large invoice of CASHMERE SILVER GOODS.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Gilt Tea Services complete, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret Jugs, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret set complete, Jug with Glasses and Tray.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Tea Cups with Saucers, with and without covers.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Army and Navy drinking Cups.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Tumblers, with and without covers, Mugs of sizes with Handles, Salvers, Napkin Rings, Vases, Scent Bottles, and very handsomely worked Bracelets.

HAMILTON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, from 1st August 1875, a DAROGAH at Rs. 40 per mensem, for the DISTILLERY at NASIK. Apply to COLLECTOR.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 31st August, 1875, at 6 P.M.

E. E. MAIDMENT,
Secretary.

Byculla Club, 20th July 1875.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.—MEMBERS are reminded that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, TODAY (WEDNESDAY), at 5 P.M.

H. W. JONES,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

21st July, 1875.

NOTICE.—If the ELEVEN WATER COLOR DRAWINGS left with us some two years ago, are not claimed by the 31st October next, they will be framed and sold at the proposed FANCY BAZAAR for the benefit of the EUROPEAN HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND. This notice will not be repeated.

SOUNDY & Co.

21st July, 1875.

NOTICE TO PAINTERS.—TENDERS are invited for the PAINTING of the COMMISSION MILL at COLABA. Paint and Oil provided by the Company. Tenders will be received till 2 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 24th instant.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Nicol Press and Manufacturing Co., Ld.

Bombay, 20th July 1875.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

SUIT No. 269 OF 1874.

WALJEE GANJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing there, at Chapagully, in the said Island of Bombay, outside the Fort, and DEWJEE GANJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Withuliwady, in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort, and carrying on business in co-partnership at Bombay under the NAME, STYLE and FIRM of ANUNDJEE KHUTAO ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

DHUBUMSEY DAMODHUR, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing there, at Chapagully, in the said Island of Bombay, outside the Fort, and PRAGJEE WALJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Withuliwady, in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort, and carrying on business in co-partnership at Bombay under the NAME, STYLE and FIRM of DAMODHUR HEERJEE ..... Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of August next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of Moveable Property (issued on the 15th day of July, instant, in the above suit) will be put on FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in the premises, in New Cloth Market, the undermentioned MOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Defendants.

11 Bales of Piece-goods, a quantity of loose Piece-goods in a Shop. It was ordered, amongst other things, that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees Two Thousand Five Hundred and Nineteen and Annas Six for debt and interest and the Plaintiffs costs of this Suit incurred subsequent to the Twelfth day of March 1875. The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said Defendants in the above specified property.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

NANA MOROJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 20th July 1875.

Messrs. SHAPURJEE and THAKURDASS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

FANCY WOOL SHAWLS.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, Light Drab Ground, with Narrow Dark Drab Stripes, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, White, very soft, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, Drab and Brown, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, White and Dark Grey, ¼ inch Stripe, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, Light and Dark Brown Stripe, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, Light Grey and White, ¼ inch Stripe, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, Light Grey and White Stripe, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, Black and Grey, 1 inch Stripe, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, Dark and Grey, 1 inch Stripe, Rs. 30.

PLAID SHAWL, "ROYAL STEWART," Rs. 22-8.

PLAID SHAWL, "VICTORIA," Rs. 22-8.

PLAID SHAWL, "ROB ROY," 2 inch Plaid, Rs. 8.

PLAID SHAWL, ROB ROY, ½ inch Plaid.

SHEPHERD'S CHECK, 2 inch Check, Rs. 25.

SHEPHERD'S CHECK, 3½ inch Check, Rs. 30.

SHEPHERD'S CHECK, 2 inch Check, Rs. 30.

PLAID SHAWL, "GORDON," Rs. 40.

PLAID SHAWL, "42nd," Rs. 22-8.

PLAID SHAWL, "SUTHERLAND," Rs. 22-8.

ALSO VARIOUS FANCY PLAID SHAWLS, Rs. 22-8.

ROMAN STRIPED SHAWLS, a pretty assortment, Rs. 15.

KNITTED WOOL COLOURED STRIPED SHAWLS, Rs. 5.

COLORED STRIPED SHAWLS, Rs. 15.

COLORED STRIPED SILK SHAWLS, Rs. 10-8.

PLAIN COLORED SILK SHAWLS, Rs. 15.

WOOL CLOUDS.

PLAIN WHITE WOOL CLOUDS, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5-8.

RED and GREY WOOL CLOUDS, Rs. 3-8.

BLUE and GREY WOOL CLOUDS, Rs. 3-8.

PLAIN SCARLET WOOL CLOUDS, Rs. 4

PLAIN BLACK WOOL CLOUDS, Rs. 4.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO RS. 10.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

A MINIATURE BROUGHAM FOR SALE. Apply to WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street and Rampart Row.

WANTED, a BOOK-KEEPER, competent in both English and Gusserathi, to attend from 5 to 7 P.M. Apply to "M. C." at Khoja General Library.

TO LET, Healthy, Cool, Cheerful, and Convenient QUARTERS, near Victoria Gardens and Tramway. Apply to SECRETARY, Albion Place, Byculla.

MILL STRAPPING, Superior Quality, best ever imported—2½, 3, 3½ and 4 inches. Apply to KILLICK, NIXON and Co.

FOR SALE, a pair of Grey Cape HORSES for Rs. 1,300. One of the Horse is fully worth Rs. 900. Apply "M." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

WANTED, a FIRST MISTRESS. For full particulars apply by letter to the SECRETARY, Byculla School, Bombay.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

IT having come to our knowledge that impressions have been and are being given out by certain parties interested in Sewing Machines, that the Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines are not capable of turning out such work as their Machines can produce, we beg to caution the public against such misrepresentations, and to inform them that the Wheeler & Wilson's Machines can, with the greatest ease, execute the following works:—Plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming, Fringing, and Embroidery and Braiding work. And in firmness and elasticity of stitch, rapidity of action, noiselessness of motion, perfect adaptation to all kinds of work, easine s of comprehension to learners, economy of thread, and wonderful durability, the W. & W. Machines stand unrivalled, and are so acknowledged through all the civilised quarters of the Globe. They are besides not so liable to get out of order as other Machines. We would invite intending purchasers to examine and Judge for themselves the relative m rits of the W. & W. Sewing Machines and others imported into Bombay before investing their money on cheaper but inferior production.

In addition to the numerous Prizes, Medals and Diplomas of Honour and Merit won by the W. & W. Machines at the various exhibitions of Europe and America, at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, the Emperor of Austria bestowed the high title of the Knight's Cross of the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph on the Hon. Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., for the highest superiority of the W. & W. Machines over all others, some of which obtained only minor distinctions at that Exhibition.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations, which are paraded as on Wheeler & Wilson's "s stem" or "principle." All Wheeler & Wilson's Genuine Machines have their number and the name of "Wheeler & Wilson, Bridgeport Corn," impressed on the cloth-plate and the Trade-mark of the Company imbedded in the Machines.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,
Sole Agents, W. & W.'s Manufacturing Co.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

WORKED BY HAND OR TREADLE.

BRAIDING, EMBROIDERING, HEMMING, TUCKING, CORDING, BINDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, TRIMMING, and all sorts of Simple Stitching on Cloth or Leather, can easily be executed on "SINGER'S" MACHINE.

The above Company sold in 1873, 222,444 Machines.

It being double the sale of any Competitor.

Instructions given free to Purchasers. Repairs of all kind undertaken.

Needles, Silks Cottonthread, Oil and all other accessories can be supplied.

BRANCH DEPOT IN INDIA: 15, Meadow Street, Bombay.
TEMPORARY SHOW ROOM: 2, East Street, Poona.
Orders for up-country will be promptly attended to.
Letters to be addressed to
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
15, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BONUS YEAR 1875.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
Established 1809.

President:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.
Vice-Presidents:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.
Chairman of the General Court of Directors:
THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., *Chairman.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS.
LIFE RESERVE FUND—£2,682,513: 7: 6

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION OF THE RATES

FOR

LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA, CHINA, CEYLON, &c.

THE Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have, in consequence of the improved rate of Mortality in India, as shown by the statistics of recent years, revised the Special Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revis on has satisfied the Directors that they are warranted in making a reduction in their existing Rates for the Assurance of the lives of residents in India, &c., both Civil and Military.

EXAMPLES.

NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS, payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000, payable at Death.

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	25 6 0	13 0 0	6 10 8
21	25 11 0	13 3 0	6 12 0
22	26 0 0	13 6 0	6 13 4
23	26 6 0	13 8 0	6 15 0
24	26 12 0	13 11 0	7 0 8
25	27 2 0	13 15 0	7 2 0
26	27 9 0	14 2 0	7 3 8
27	28 7 0	14 6 0	7 5 8
28	28 7 0	14 9 0	7 7 8
29	28 15 0	14 14 0	7 9 8
30	29 7 0	15 2 0	7 12 0
31	30 1 0	15 7 0	7 14 4
32	30 10 0	15 11 0	8 0 8
33	31 3 0	16 0 0	8 3 4
34	31 13 0	16 5 0	8 5 8
35	32 7 0	16 10 0	8 8 4

Similar Reductions will be made on Military Risks.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RATES OF DIFFERENT OFFICES.

For Civilians, payable during the whole term of Life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 Payable at Death.
Without Profits.

Yearly at Age 20.

	Rs.	a.	p.
The new rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Company	25	6	0
The old rates do do	30	12	0
The Standard	31	8	0
The Universal	29	0	0
The Commercial	34	0	0
The London and Lancashire	33	8	8
The City of Glasgow	31	8	0
The Church of England	30	0	0
The Royal	30	0	0
The Alliance	31	10	0

INDIAN BRANCH:
CENTRAL OFFICE: 1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
F. S. COLLIS, Esq., Administrator-General.
R. A. LYALL, Esq., (Lyall, Rennie & Co.), Merchant.
Capt. H. P. LOVELL, Superintendent F. & O. S. N. Co.
E. T. ROBERTS, Esq., Solicitor.
MEDICAL OFFICER—Dr. Ewart.
Agents—Chauntrell, Knowles and Roberts.
BOMBAY.
Agents:—W. NICOL & Co.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of designs, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

BEER MUGS AND GOBLETS, from Re. 10 to Rs. 35.
BISCUIT CADDIES, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 110.
BUTTER DISHES, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 40.
CAKE OR BREAD BASKETS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 60.
CANDLESTICKS, per pair, from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.
CLARET JUGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 100.
CRUET FRAMES, B. or D., from Rs. 12 to Rs. 120.
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, sets, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.
EGG FRAMES AND STEAMERS, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100.
EPERGNES & CENTRE PIECES, from Rs. 45 to Rs. 300.
FISH KNIVES AND FORKS, sets from Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.
ICE JUGS, from Rs. 35 upwards.
INKSTANDS, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100.
MARMALADE OR JAM JARS, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 50.
MUFFINEERS, per pair, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 25.
NAPKIN RINGS, sets from Rs. 9 to Rs. 40.
PICKLE FRAMES, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 75.
SALVERS AND WAITERS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 75.
SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS, from a pair, Rs. 9 to a set Rs. 75.
SARDINE BOXES AND TONGS, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 75.
SUGAR BASKETS, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 30.
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, from Rs. 90 to Rs. 300.
TOAST RACKS, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
SUITES OF FORKS AND SPOONS, from Rs. 90 to Rs. 300

A LIST OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

Electro-Plated Ware of every description.
SILVER GOODS FOR PRESENTATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

Invite attention to their Large and Choice Stock of

COATINGS, WHIP CORDS, TROWSERINGS, RIDING CORDS' VESTINGS, SHETLAND SPUNS, ETC.

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all wool, Best West of England	Rs. 30	to 45	0
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished	Rs. 35	to 40	0
Black or Blue West of England Broad Cloth	Rs. 45	to 50	0

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

Brown Holland Sac Coat	9	0	
Blue Serge, Single or Double Breasted, very durable	20	0	
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single Breasted	25	0	
Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double Breast d Sac Coat	15	0	
Single Breasted	13	0	
Black Par. matta, warranted not to change colour	Rs. 15	to 18	0
Do. Single Breasted	13	to 0	0
Bedford cord, very light Day Suits, consisting of Double Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trousers	30	0	

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 20TH JULY 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market, although showing rather more life than has been the case of late, the sales having reached 12,000 bales, nevertheless closed quiet, and prices on the spot are unaltered.

This morning's market opened dull: probable sales 8,000 bales, actual imports 7,000 bales.

Yesterday's message from New York reports both Mid. Uplands on the spot and futures unchanged. For the two days the receipts at the ports to have been *nil*, against 1,300, and the exports to Great Britain 1,000, against 2,000 bales last year.

The London General Produce Markets are unaltered, but a further advance of 1s. per quarter is reported in Wheat, which speaks badly for the harvest prospects, and, to a certain extent, also, must be against the demand for Cotton.

£283,000 was paid into the Bank of England yesterday, making £474,000 since the last return. Whether this further addition to the strength of the Bank may lead to a reduction in the rate of discount, however, it is difficult to say, as the unfavourable aspect of the Corn Market will naturally exercise a deterring influence, but in any case, the great abundance of money can scarcely fail to have a beneficial effect in facilitating a return of confidence in commercial circles. Consols this morning are quoted at 94¼, French Rentes 105.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been very quiet here to-day, with almost nothing doing, the tendency being to postpone any operations until the result of to-morrow's biddings for Council drafts are known.

The feeling, however, is in favour of a decline, and Private Paper could be negotiated on rather more favourable terms. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s-9d.15-32	to ¼ per rupee.
Do	6 months' sight	1s-9d. 15-16	"
Credits	3 "	1s-9d. 29-32 to 15-16	"
Documents	3 "	1s-10d.	"

On Calcutta no business is reported and rates are nominally unchanged. For GOVERNMENT PAPER there is less enquiry, but no quotable alteration in values.

The SHARE MARKET has shown increased depression throughout, but more especially in Spinning and Weaving Companies, any little improvement which took place a short time ago being now more than lost. Alliance shares have declined to-day Rs. 25; Bombay United Rs. 15, Dhurrumsey Rs. 15, Fleming Rs. 15, Great Eastern Rs. 30, Manockjee Petit Rs. 20, Morarjee Rs. 25 and Oriental Rs. 20 per share. Rumours of a native failure have been current and may have tended to depress the market, but the main cause of the continued depression is unquestionably a growing distrust in the future of most of the local Spinning Companies under their present style of management. Press Companies are also depressed at the moment, business having been done in Colabas to-day at Rs. 3 800, a decline of Rs. 300 per share. Bank of Bombay shares are slightly easier. Colaba Land Co.'s have declined Rs. 25 and Port Cannings Rs. 15 per share..

There is no actual change in COTTON to note. Purchases for export are confined to small occasional parcels at rates according to quality which do not, however, form a reliable guide as to the actual level of currencies. The receipts for the four days are now 1,375 bales.

FREIGHTS are quite unaltered. The steamer Vixen is reported to have been fixed for Liverpool at 42/ per ton, and the Accrington, Iron sailing ship, is quoted at the same rate.

PIECE GOODS continue steady, but without any change in position.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	91
22,000	1,000	all	7½ do.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
20,000	500	all	6 do.	Bank of Bombay New	734
5,750	1,000	all	6 do.	Bank of Madras	1,000
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	205
40,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	200	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	114
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	489

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	3,127
7,500	150	all		Fazee Land & Pier Co. Ld.	115
1,750	2,000	2,000	up a.	Mazagon Land	750
6,000	1,000	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

1917	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,200 xd
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee	760
160	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200	00 ps	Alfred Mills	1,101
150	12,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co.	3,400
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	730
150	500	all	100 ps	Berar Company (New)	580
1,000	350	all	200 ps	Indian Press Co.	330
400	250	all	60 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	100
400	1,500	all	200 ps	Carwar Co.	500
2,000	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	80
500	1,000	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,800
500	1,000	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,150
150	2,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,500
200	2,000	2,000	15 p.	Framjee Cowasji Press Company	300
300	50	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	410
1,150	500	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	2500
3,125	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	400
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Tow Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,350
120	..	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
1,000	50	1,000	20 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	650
40	500	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	425
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	930
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	...	100 ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	950

* Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,300
800	500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,750
200	2,000	500	100 ps	Bhowanygur M. & P. Co.	1,600
900	1,000	all	150	Bombay United	1,035
2,400	150	150	10	Broach Mills	150
800	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	775
9,600	2,000	all	100 p.a	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,085
1,800	1,250	all	100 p.a	Fleming S. W. Co.	900
4,000	1,000	all	100 p.a	Great Eastern	1,000
700	1,000	all	60 p.a	Hindustan S. W. Co.	950
750	1,000	all	100 p.a	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,000
...	...	600	...	Khandesh Spinning	950
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	900
...	500	...	...	Madras U. Spinning	900
2,250	1,000	all	70	Manockjee Petit's	1,033
1,000	1,000	all	100 ps	Morarjee Spinning	1,050
4,000	625	all	50 ps	Oriental	650
600	1,250	250	50	Spinning & Weaving	600
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.a	Soonderdas Spinning	950
500	1,000	250	31 ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	276¼

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	28¾	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	250 xd
...	£2	103	14s	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65	7 3	do. Ditto	72
...	£20	21	1 1	do. Ditto	32
...	100	1,000		do. B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	19	5 15	do. New Shares	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1800	240 ps	Bombay Barmah Trading Corporation	1,745
1,000	50	all	41 pct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	27 pct	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	150
2,150	200	160	8 p.	Malabar Company, Ld.	95
4,000	250	all	25 ps	Mechanic Build'g Co.	33
1,000	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	355
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	25

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
...	95	1191	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. KOINA, 706 tons, Captain W. Morrison arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (June 30th) calling at Hoodeida and Aden, with a general cargo and eighty-four deck passengers.

THE S. S. CLIVE, 809 tons, Captain W. H. Burt, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal with the general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. G J. Nicols, Mr. S. A. Furdon and Mr. Taylor.

THE S. S. COOMASIE, 908 tons, Captain J. Graham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (July 4th), via Galle, with a cargo of 15,005 bags rice, 2,063 bags paddy, and teak timber. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Koina (s)	Morrison	Jeddah, June 30.
	Coomassie (s)	Graham	Rangoon, July 4.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Clive (s)	Burt	Liverpool.
	Minder a	Stick	Mauritius.
	Ariel (p)	Chambers	Ca lao.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Vixen, Liverpool
Steamer Rajpootana, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee, Zanzibar &c.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April.
23 Vulture, H M G boat, Brooks, from Muccalla.
June
19 Kwangtung, R M S, Powell, from Perim.
19 Mary F Y, ship, Liddell, from Cardiff.
28 Proteo, schooner, Fortello, from Zeila.
July
1 Americana, ship, France, from Falmouth.
6 Clive, ss, Grant, from Mauritius.
7 Djemna, ss, Clambeau, from China.
7 Pekin, ss, Woolcott, from Southampton.
7 Koina, ss, Morrison, from Jeddah.
7 Sumatra, ss, Orman, from Suez.
9 Blenheim, ss, Brinsden, from Bombay.
9 Ramsay-shaya, ss, Lapezanse, from Liverpool.
9 India, ss, Dodero, from Genoa.
9 Atlanta, ship, Brown, from Liverpool.
10 Sarthe F. T. ss, Guibaud, from Saigon.
11 Coconada, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
11 Oriental, ss, Templeton, from Kurrachee.
11 Futteli, Burr, Shi., Nacoda, from Calcutta
12 Java, ss, Withers, from London.
12 Umballa, ss, Morris, from Greenock.
12 Punjaub, ss, Murello, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

July.
7 Djemna, ss, Clambeau, to Marseilles.
7 Pekin, ss, Woolcott, to Calcutta.
11 Koina, ss, Morrison, to Bombay.
7 Sumatra, ss, Orman, to Bombay.
9 Blenheim, s, Brinsden, to Liverpool.
10 Bremenventure, ss, Iverzune, to Manilla.
10 India ss, Dodero, to Bombay.
11 Sarthe, F. T. ss, Guibaud, to Toulon.
11 Coconada, ss, Henderson, to Bombay.
13 Oriental, ss, Templeton, to London.
13 Java, ss, Withers, to Kurrachee.
13 Persia, ss, Murello, to Genova.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Vulture, H M G, boat, Brooks, from Muccalla.
Kwangtung, R M S, Powell, from Perim.
Mary Fry, ship, Liddell, from Cardiff.
Proteo, schooner, Fortello, from Zeila.
Americana, ship, France, from Falmouth.
Tibre, ss, Girard, from Mauritius.
Atlanta, ship, Brown, from Liverpool.
Futtell Burry, Ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Umballa, ss, Morris, from Greenock.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Parana s, 33 bales iron, Hyderally Cassumjee.
Europa s, 6,553 bales and 305 bundles iron, Sewjee Dhurmsey.
Clive s, 1050 bars iron, Abdoollaby Goolamhossen; 5 casks hardware and 1 keg iron rivets, Mussodally Abdool Cadur; 4 cases thread, Abdoollaby Dawoodbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Cathay s, 40 cases post paper, Joseph Soares.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Persia s, 10 cases champagne, Angus Son and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Delhi s, 123 bales wool, Mahomed Allana; 32 bales cotton, Osman Hajee Sullaman.
Vixen s, 325 cwts horns, Hasson Noormahamed; 8,400 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 30 bales wool, Premjee Peraz; 47 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co; 60 bales cotton, Vulubdass Manchumdass; 10 bales cotton, Mathoorndass Vithuldass; 115 bales cotton, Bhugwanjee Chutoorbhooj; 300 bales cotton, Goculdass Damodar; 400 bales cotton, Oomersey Hemjee; 1252 bales cotton Khatow Muckunjee; 50 bales cotton, Yerculund Curomchund; 78 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund.

FOR LONDON.

Kurrachee s, 15 cwts turmeric, 66½ cwts sowa eed, 52 cwts ajma, 40 cwts fenneleeed, 282 cwts naxvomica, & 151 cwts ambalubdee, Dwarkadass Gordhundass; 150 cwts sandlewood, Allabhoy Dewjeebhoy & Co; 11 cases peacock feathers, Woomersbhoy Chandabhoy; 60 cases peacock-feathers, Vinay & Co.

FOR GENOA.

India s, 20 tons castor oil, Corondoss.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Rajpootana s, 100 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 127 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookrey.

FOR HONGKONG.

Surat s, 63 bales cotton, Curimbhoy Ebrahim; 150 bales twist, and 70 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 60 bales cotton & 35 chests opium, Kajee Adom Esmail & Co; 64 bales twist, Framjee Dinshaw Petit; 20 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 17.

Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, Bombay Med Dept, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 16.

Madden, Captain, Bombay 16th Regt N I, on Med Cert to Poona.

JULY 20.

Ducat, Major Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Silby, Lieut. Bombay Ins in Army Signalling & Telegraphy, on leave, to Kirkee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, July 17.)

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE.

Mr L S Saunders, Commr of Ajmere, is granted fifteen days' privilege leave from the 16th of July 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Capt J H L Greenfield, 2nd in Comd, Deolee Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Deolee, during the absence of Major G H Clay, on privilege leave.

AGENCY, GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPOOTANA.

Capt R G Lech, 2nd in Comd of Erinpoorah Irregular Force, is granted privilege leave from the 8th to the 16th, inst both dates inclusive.

Capt A Conolly, Offg 2nd in Comd of the Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate also as 2nd Assist Political Agent in Meywar, with effect from the 24th April last.

Mr W H Fink has, with the approval of H E the Governor General of India in Council, been appointed Asst Registrar and Asst to the Clerk of the Crown, vice Mr A S Gasper, deceased, with effect from the 10th ult.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Lieut-Col G J Melliss, R. E., made over, and Mr J Hopkins, received charge of the office of the Controller of Accounts, Military Works, before noon on the 1st July 1875.

With the approval of the Government of India, P W Department, Lieut A E Ward, R. E, Assist Engr, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr of the Chanda Road Division, Military Works, during the absence of Lieut Riddiford R. E., Ex Engr, on privilege leave.

With reference to Notification No. 27 of 2nd April 1875, by the Insp Genl of Military Works, Major M Orchard, Barrack Master, Meerut Division, Military Works, availed himself of three months' privilege leave on the afternoon of 8th July 1875.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr J A Barker, Asst Surveyor, 2nd grade, attached to No 4, or north-Eastern Division, Central Provinces, Topographical Survey, from the forenoon of the 3rd inst.

Maj R H Godwin-Austen, Dep Supdt, Topographical Survey, for three months' furlough leave, under Chapter V, Section IV of the Civil Leave Code, preparatory to furlough, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr George O'Donnell, Superintendent of the 1st grade is allowed privilege leave for forty-five days under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th July 1875.

Mr R S Brough, an Asst Supdt of the 2nd grade, has been allowed special leave for six months, with effect from the 18th May 1875, under Section 13 of the Civil Leave Code.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr J W Goodsir, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

Serjt W Robinson, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Punjaub Northern State Railway, is granted ninety-two days' leave in India on medical certificate, with effect from the 1st July 1875, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr H Bell, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Rajpootana State Railway.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

Mr H Johnson, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Cheunb Section, is allowed three months' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th July 1875.

Mr C R Berry, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Jhelum Bridge Division, is allowed on medical certificate for three months, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th July 1875.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Mr T M Vivers, Supdt of Works, Natore Div, is granted three months' privilege leave, under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, from 15th August 1875, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J W Gould, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, No 2 Jaipur Division, is granted three months' leave to study the language, and one month's privilege leave from 1st July 1875, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr F Wilshow, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, transferred to the line in Director's Notification No 93 of 10th May last, reported his arrival at Baddarguni on the forenoon of 13th June, and is posted to No 3 Rungpore Branch Division.

Sergeant C. Wickens, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, transferred to this Railway in Director's Notification No. 93 of 10th May last, reported his arrival at Jalpaiguri on the afternoon of the 20th June, and is posted to the Saidpur Sub-Division of No. 4 Haldibari Division.

Mr. T.L. Tanner, Assistt Engr, 1st Grade, No. 3 Rungpore Branch Division, availed himself of the leave granted in Notification No. 42 of 27th April 1875, on the forenoon of the 17th June.

Serveant, P. Collins, Overseer, 1st Grade, transferred from British Burmah as per Government of India No. 543, and retransferred to the Sindia State Railway in Director's Notification No. 93 of 10th May 1875, left this railway on the forenoon of the 26th Feb 1875.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

With reference to Government of India, P W Department, Notification No 240 of 26th May 1875, Bombardier M Walsh, probationary Overseer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of the 12th June 1875.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No 67, dated 17th April 1875, Mr C O'Connor, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of the 2 nd June 1875.

Mr H Pring's, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade Indus Bridge Div, is granted thirty-one days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the 15th July 1875, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

HALKAR AND NERBUDA STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr J Wilson, Accountant, 3rd grade, attached to the Ghat Division, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 29th June 1875.

Mr T Hookey, Supervisor, 1st grade, is transferred from the Ghat Division to the Fatehabad Division.

Mr P O'Rafferty, Asst Engr, 1st grade, reported himself at Indore on the 3rd July 1875 on his return from the leave granted to him in this Office Notification No 26, dated 23rd April 1875.

Mr T J Browning, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, attached to the Nerbudda Division, returned on the 17th June 1875 from the leave, on medical certificate, granted to him from the 11th May 1875 in this Office Notification No 35, date 19th June 1875.

Corporal H Rowe, R E, Overseer, 1st grade, attached to the Nerbudda Division, returned on the afternoon of the 1st July 1875 from the leave, on medical certificate, granted to him from the 22nd May 1875 in Director of State Railway' Notification No 110, dated 16th June 1875.

Corporal H Rowe, R E, Overseer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Nerbudda Division to the Ahmw Division.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces Gazette, July 17.)

Surg Maj J Low, Supdt Central Jail, Nagpur, received charge of the Central Jail from Surgn Maj J P Barter, Offg Inspr Genl of Jails, and Supdt, on the 8th inst, before noon.

Col J B Dennys, Depy Comr, received charge of the Nagpur District from Capt J W Macdougall, Offg Depy Comr, on the 13th inst, afternoon.

The leave of absence on private affairs granted to Lieut Col A B Cumberlege, Offg Commr, Nagpur Division, in Notification No 2126, dated 17th ult, is extended up to the 8th inst.

Lieut Col Cumberlege returned from leave and assumed charge of the office of the Commissioner, Nagpur Division, from Colonel J B Dennys, Offg Commr, on the 9th inst before noon.

Mr G J Nicholls, C S, Asst Comr, on return from the Bengal Famine Relief Works, is posted to the Hoshungabad District.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr H L Dennys, District Supdt of Police, Sambalpur, from the 1st August next.

Mr D O Proby, District Supdt of Police, is appointed a member of Damoh District Funds Committee.

The following Notification is made by the Chief Comr, Subject to the confirmation of the Govt of India :—

The following temporary promotions in the Commission are made by the Chief Comr :—

Capt M M Howie, Offg Depy Comr, 4th Class, to Officiate as Depy Comr, 3rd Class, vice Capt A Bloomfield, Offg Depy Comr, 3rd Class appointed to officiate as Comr of Excise, Inspr Genl of Registration and Supdt of Stamps.

Capt H H H Hallett, Offg Asst Comr, 2nd Class, to officiate as Asst Comr, 1st Class, vice Capt T A Scott, Offg Asst Comr, 1st Class, appointed to officiate as Depy Comr, 4th Class.

Mr W A Nedham, Asst Comr, 3rd Class, to officiate as Asst Comr, 2nd Class, vice Capt Hallett, promoted.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

CUMMINS—July 8th, at Lucknow, the wife of Marshall Cummins, O. and R. Railway, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ANGELO—July 15th, at Chunar, Mabel, the beloved infant daughter of Major H. F. Angelo, Bengal Staff Corps—age, 3 months and 8 days.

MORRELL—July 8th, at Jubbulpore, Charles Fabry Morrell, fifth son of the late J. H. Morrell, Esq., Indigo Planter, and grandson of the late Lieut.-Col. R. Morrell, of the late Bengal Army, aged 33 years.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1875.

IT is with much concern that we see a favourable period of peace and prosperity passing away without any advantage being taken of it to improve our Military affairs in this country. In all probability it will not be very long ere we are called upon to make war in China, or some other Eastern country in which Indian troops may be employed; but, though the signs of the times warn us to be prepared for stirring events, it is only too plain that the warning is wasted upon those whose duty it is to be the first to scent the battle from afar. Lord Napier of Magdala is apparently devoting all his talents to the task of teaching the young idea how to shoot; and in musketry without instructors, and sepoys without officers, sees a fitness of things that we confess we cannot discern ourselves. Lord Northbrook is too busy with the Civil business of the Empire to have time for the soldiers who support it as Atlas the world; and the British public, press, and people, recently alarmed on the subject of the Indian Army, have had their suspicions allayed, and their disquietude characteristically set at rest, by some dogmatic letters to the *Times* from Bayswater Generals and antiquated Indian Civilians, who are enabled to say, from recollection, that the Indian Army was never in a more efficient state, Sir, than it is at present. The reader need not fear from this ominous commencement that we are about to inflict the organization of the Native Army upon him over again, of which he has probably had quite enough already. Our object is rather to hint at some improvements of detail which might be most happily inaugurated at a time when peace permits of these things, and when money is not wanting in the public purse to carry them into effect. Of these an Intelligence Department for the Indian Army is to be considered not the least urgent. We have nothing practically effective of the sort at present, and it strikes us that, the sooner we set about organising such a necessary adjunct to a modern Army in the field, the better it will be for the success of our arms in the next war in which we are engaged—in China, Egypt, or elsewhere.

Of late years there has been an immense fuss made over the professional instruction of our officers. Garrison instruction is a hobby that has been ridden to death. It is a course that is supposed to render an officer *au fait* with all possible duties that may fall upon him in the field, but, in point of fact, it is principally "cram," and practically worth about as much as the cram of the crammers. If a course of garrison instruction, with a knowledge of signalling, can be supposed to render an officer competent for the extraordinary duties of a purveyor of intelligence in an enemy's country, then our remarks go for nothing; but as we veritably believe that the cram of a garrison course, combined with the game of Jack-o'-Lanthorn, would no more meet the requirements of the case than a study of Divinity and Numismatology might do, we would suggest a special Department of specially trained officers for a branch of military Service that no General can well do without at this time of day. The Navy is older than the Army in recognising the immense importance of reliable and early intelligence in the operations of warfare. Nelson thought so highly of his frigates for this duty that he called them the eyes of the fleet; but our armies have gone blundering on to the present date, trusting to chance and the fortunes of war to escape the dangers that surround a General moving as it were in the dark. Wellington, under the circumstances, made a free use of spies, and these doubtful allies have ever been our chief dependence in the way of news; but it is very evident that with the electric telegraph at work the spy or the scout is a gentleman somewhat out of date, and scarcely worth hanging, considering the row that the special correspondents with the Army would make over his untimely fate. What modern Military purposes really require are professional men of talent, tact, and discretion, with the ability to gather and condense all important information for the General, and to act as the frigates for the fleet where necessary. It is not cram, or the waving of flags and lanthorns over his head, that is wanted to create such an officer. The man must have natural ability in the first place, and, in the second, he must have that relish for adventure that the plodding of the schools is so much opposed to. The famous Confederate Cavalry leader Stuart, of the American War, was the type of man for this sort of work—a man that in impenetrable disguise could ferret out the intentions of his foe, and, cutting the wire, telegraph the news to his friends with his own hand and with no loss of time. It is not a ready acquaintance with the routine of Quartermasters' General Departments, or the facility of laying a thumb at a given moment upon any particular General Order of the Governor General for the last forty years, that will enable an Army to advance, or a General to exhibit fine tactics on information; nevertheless, it is upon these highly esteemed qualities of the office and the desk that we chiefly rely for cheating the Heathen Chinee in the game of war, or for checkmating the astute Asiatic in that art of deception that he so justly considers peculiarly his own. Could any departmental officer we have at hand now disguise himself as an Affghan, speak Chinese with a native, or even Turkish with an Egyptian if put to it? Could any of them drive a locomotive, telegraph with his own hand a despatch, or pass himself off for anything else but what he is? We fear not. Yet these are precisely the requirements that would fall upon an intelligence officer in a new war, and for which no amount of garrison instruction would train him were he to live to the age of Methuselah. Foster the love of travel and adventure in the Indian Army, which in other days produced Conolly, Outrams, a Burton and a Speke, and we may, indeed, obtain the nucleus of an Intelligence Department for Imperial or Indian purposes; but cram will not make the men, though cram and competition are supposed to be capable of almost anything in this age of humbug and self-deception.

The advantages of a perfectly organised Intelligence Department are so apparent that it is truly surprising nothing is done to secure the *desideratum* for the Service. The expense, too, would be as nothing to the saving. Military history is full of instances in which the operations of war have been tediously and expensively prolonged for the lack of that information at the offset which would have accomplished the work at a blow. Very recent campaigns and expeditions have shown that armies were near to disaster for want of the same thing—an Intelligence Department they could trust; nor can we forget that in the Crimean War the Russians had an immense advantage over us in knowing our movements when we were totally ignorant of the enemy's. The only thing to be dreaded with a British Intelligence Department would be the difficulty, were it once established, of keeping it free of deterioration. The men to form it could be readily found and speedily trained, but who would insure the country against Dowb's finger in so promising a pie? The study of Chinese, for instance, would be soon moderated for Dowb, and his mamma would induce the authorities to allow him not to black his face in disguise. Excepting the salaries, and the introduction of the crammer, the Department might be expected to soon have no purpose, and yet it is a pity that the disadvantage of military blunders should be ours for lack of an efficient Intelligence Department.

CUMULATIVE VOTING.

A CORRESPONDENT of a local contemporary finds it a hard thing to believe that "it is the same thing whether a man has one vote or seven." This is putting the matter absolutely instead of relatively. What is true is that the proportionate strength of a minority of electors in a constituency is not in any way altered by allowing each elector to give two, or five, or any other number of votes instead of a single vote to one man. The relative strength of two parties must remain the same, *if the forces on both sides* are multiplied by the same number. A single-barrelled pistol bears the same relation to seven single-barrelled pistols that a six-shooter bears to seven six-shooters. The correctness of this proposition seems to be admitted by our contemporary's correspondent; but he gets confused when he has to apply it in a particular case. Thus, for instance, he says with reference to an illustration given in our leading article of Monday:—"It would be quite possible in a constituency consisting of 6,000 Protestants and 1,000 Catholics for the Catholics to return many candidates, although not one Protestant voted for them. Thus two could be returned as follows:—Let A B. C. D. E. F. G. be seven Protestant candidates, and *H. J. K.* three Catholic candidates. It is quite possible—say highly probable—that the result of the polling would be something like the following: A, 12,000; B, 10,000; C, 9,000; D, 5,000; *H*, 3,001; E, 3,000; *J*, 2,001; F, 2,000; *K*, 1,992; G, 1,000, thus showing a return of five Protestants and two Catholics. In the other instance given by your contemporary, Ward No. 2, also it would be easy to imagine two Europeans returned without their receiving a single native vote." The first case rests on the assumption that the Protestants do not combine to distribute their votes equally among all their candidates, but that out of their 42,000 votes they give 12,000 to one candidate, 10,000 to another, and so on. Of course, this want of concert makes the opportunity of the Catholics, who take advantage of it to return two representatives. But now suppose that each elector in this constituency of 7,000 has only one vote instead of seven, this being the system adopted at municipal elections in Bombay. Then, distributing the votes in as nearly as possible the same proportion, avoiding fractions, let A have 1,700; B, 1,400; C, 1,300; D, 750; E, 450; F, 300; G, 100. Evidently, the Catholics, with their 1,000 votes, could so divide them as to return two candidates out of the seven in this case as in the other. And in the same way, with any other case that can possibly be brought forward, it will be found that the single vote system yields precisely the same results as the cumulative vote system. To ask the Government, therefore, to abolish single voting in order to substitute cumulative voting for it would be a very foolish thing to do. Distributive voting is another and a better system than either of these. Thus, for example, one native candidate in Ward No. 1 is said to have secured 150 votes out of about 450, leaving only 300 to be divided among six or seven other candidates for four seats; so that it is quite possible in this case for a minority acting in concert to return two members with only 60 votes each. With cumulative voting, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy would probably have secured five votes from each of his supporters instead of one, and the result would have been the same, only it would have been recorded in larger numbers. Distributive voting, however, forbids an elector to give more than one vote to one man; and with this system all the candidates would have a fairer chance of general support, while the minority of the constituency would have its legitimate influence and no more.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

THE public will regret to hear that Dr. Blaney is not likely to be again returned for Mahim. The Doctor refused, we believe, to ask any elector for a vote; and the fickle electors, unmindful of all he has done for Mahim, have promised votes right and left to Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady and the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, who have come forward as candidates for the Ward. Dr. Blaney is sure, however, of election by the Bench of Justices. Mr. John Mac farlane has put out an address to the electors of Malabar Hill Ward, in which he promises to vote against a Municipal Income Tax if any one proposes to levy such a tax in Bombay. In the Fort Ward (No. 1) the number of candidates is now reduced to six, of whom two, Mr. Kemp and Mr. Maclean, are Europeans. No other Europeans, except those already named, are candidates for election by the rate-payers. Mr. W. M. Wood, indeed, has published an appeal to electors generally to record votes in his favour, but he is so late in the field he can hardly expect any one to listen to his appeal.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, and party, who represent the Rumps of the decayed East India and Bombay Associations, are prosecuting a vigorous canvass in a number of wards. Not content with trying to obtain the votes of rate-payers as the popular elections, they have set themselves to work to get promises of votes from unwary Justices for the election by the Bench of sixteen members of the Corporation. This aggressive action has induced many of the Justices who disapprove of the principles of Mr. Nowrojee and his friends to take concerted action on the other side in order to frustrate his aims; and on Monday a friendly meeting of about forty Justices, European and native, was held at the office of Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy to agree upon a list of eligible candidates to be brought forward at the Bench meeting. Captain Henry was called to the chair, and amongst the Justices present we noticed Mr. J. A Forbes, General Phayre, Mr. H. Maxwell, Mr. W. G. Hall, Captain Robinson, Dr. Cook, Dr. Knapp, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Edginton, Sleater, Mr. Kirkham, Captain Morland, Mr. Gumpert, Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Verjeevundass Madhowdass, Mr. Rughoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, and many other influential natives. The following list of names was unanimously approved of by the meeting, the names of several gentlemen having been purpos

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

NOWROZ KHAN AGAIN.

LAHORE, 20TH JULY.

Nowroz Khan is again preparing to attack the Hakim of Lalpura. The people of Lalpura are said to be dissatisfied with the Hakim.

SPREAD OF CHOLERA.

Cholera is spreading.

Colonel Rawlins, commanding the Goorkhas, has been attacked at Dhurmsalla.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

INDIAN COOLIE TRAFFIC.

LONDON, 20TH JULY.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Stanley, of Alderley, called attention to the abuses which existed in the Indian Coolie Traffic.

Lord Carnarvon, Minister for the Colonies, replied that he had already pointed out abuses in the treatment of coolies in the Straits Settlements, but that coolies in the West Indies were well treated. He further said that two Englishmen had been leniently punished for a case of flogging in the Province of Wellesley, but he (Lord Carnarvon) was determined to prevent, by legislation, any future miscarriage of justice.

INDIAN PRIZE MONEY.

The Earl of Langford moved for copies of the letters which had passed between the India Office and the Government of India relative to Indian Prize Money.

The motion was agreed to by Lord Salisbury who regretted the delay which occurred, but promised to do his utmost to effect a speedy settlement of all claims.

THE BAVARIAN ELECTIONS.

The result of the election of Deputies for the Bavarian Chamber has been the return of 77 Liberals and 79 Ultramontanes.

OBITUARY.—Lady Franklin.

THE MAILS,

LONDON, 19TH JULY, AFT.

The Bombay Mails of the 25th ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 19TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 4 15/16d.

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 94¼

5 do. French Rente, 1872.....105

Bar Silver..... 55 11/16

The sum of £283,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival—Woodburn.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 20th July, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy. Wind N. W. Ther. 79. Fall of rain 2 inches 65 cents.

CARWAR, 20th July, 5 P.M.—Weather squally. Wind W. Ther. 76. Bar. 29·89. Fall of rain 4 inches 82 cents.

MANGALORE, 20th July, 5-30 P.M.—Weather rainy. Ther. max. 77, min. 73. W. B. 77. Bar. 29·74. Fall of rain 3 inches 3 cents.

TUTICORIN, 20th July, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind W. strong Ther. 92. Bar. 29·80.

VIRGONDA, 20th July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind variable. strong. Ther. 81. Fall of rain 5 inches 18 cents.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 2.

THE EX-GAEKWAR AND HIS LEGAL ADVISERS.

MR. ALEXANDER M'ARTHUR asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether it is true, as reported, that since the disposition of the Gaekwar his legal advisers have not been allowed access to him: And whether application for such permission has been made by telegraph to the Secretary of State; and if so, what reply has his Lordship returned. Lord George Hamilton replied that he believed the legal advisers of the Gaekwar had applied for permission to be allowed access to him, and that on the 29th June a similar application was made to the Secretary of State at the India Office by the Gaekwar's legal advisers in England. The Secretary of State was at present in communication with the Council of India with reference to this question, and if the Honourable gentleman would postpone the latter part of his question for a few days, he would communicate to him the decision which might be arrived at.

The *Turkestan Gazette* publishes news from Bokhara of the arrival of the Russian expedition to Hissar at Schirowai, after having made a circuitous journey. The direction in which the expedition would continue its advance remained undecided.

The *Sun* repeats its assertion that Mr. Gladstone will resume the Liberal leadership next year, notwithstanding the contradiction of the *Daily News*. The statement was made "on authority which we have never previously found to be wrong."

The *Goloss* says that letters from Eastern Siberia announce that the cession to Russia of the Japanese portion of the Island of Saghalien in exchange for the Kurile Islands has been accomplished. The Russian Government is stated to have already appointed two Commissioners to take possession of the ceded territory.

The *World*:—So young Charles Mathews—there is no such person as 'old' Charles Mathews—is bound for India in November next. Cool as a Cucumber perhaps he can scarcely expect to be; but we trust, as we believe, that the venture will prove the best of all his many Games of Speculation. Mr. English is the motive power, we hear. 'Macte tua virtute puer, sic itur ad astra.'

FROM Germany it is reported that the Public Prosecutor is satisfied with the sentence passed upon Count Arnim, and does not intend to appeal. The Count will, however, carry the case to the Supreme Court, but the appeal is not expected to be heard before December. The *Cologne Gazette* does not doubt that any term of imprisonment to which Count Arnim may be sentenced will be remitted by the Emperor. The essential point is that the Superior Tribunal at Berlin, before which the appeal will come, shall define accurately what constitutes an official document.

THE annual inspection of the 1st Life Guards was, according to *The World*, more than usually satisfactory to all concerned. The sidede-camp to the inspecting-general was H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, from whose assiduity other young officers might advantageously learn a lesson. By the way, it may be noted that the authorities of the Household Regiments are no longer so over-particular in regard to the standard of height for recruits as they were. Several newly joined men are not more than five feet ten inches to five feet eleven inches. Indeed, it has been found impossible to get recruits whose height is six feet and over.

LORD'S cricket ground has seldom witnessed a more exciting cricket match than that of the week ending July 2, the day the mail left. The Oxford and Cambridge University Elevens were particularly well matched, and the victory, after each had made over three hundred and thirty runs, hung upon a single hit or miss, watched by eight or ten thousand spectators with an eagerness that was almost painful. A little nervousness in the last batsman gave the victory to Oxford by so narrow a margin as six runs; but before the game was so near its close one or two splendid catches by Oxford fielders made the issue very critical. These feats were rewarded by such enthusiastic cheering as must have astonished many a foreigner present, vainly attempting to understand the meaning of the game. We shall give a report of this great match to-morrow.

THERE was a suggestion, said to have been lately made by the Government of India, in reference to the reductions of European engine drivers and similar servants of the Company on the E. I. Railway, that the reductions might be made in the heads of departments rather than amongst the men whose pay is not large. The suggestion will be understood when the cost of the departments of a railway in India is known. The following is the cost of the chief departments on the G. I. P. Railway; the figures are supplied by a correspondent of the *Railway Service Gazette*. He puts down the cost of the Agency department at Rs. 5,600 a month; Audit, Rs. 6,900; Engineering, Rs. 16,000; Traffic, Rs. 10,000; Locomotive, Rs. 5,200; Stores, Rs. 2,700; Medical, Rs. 1,800; Police, Rs. 2,500; or a total of Rs. 50,700 a month.

THERE is something wrong with the hill beer. Cholera has broken out at Kussowlee and hill beer is said to be the cause. A correspondent has written to the *Pioneer* on the subject. He says that the men are supplied with hill beer during the rains. This hill beer is undoubtedly a capital beverage for the men in the cold weather, and perhaps for strong men in the hot weather and the monsoon rains. For sickly men at this season of the year, it is very doubtful whether it is healthy, and yet it is the only beverage they are allowed until they go into hospital when it is exchanged for brandy, port wine, and rum. If officers and civilians feel it necessary to refrain from drinking hill beer and similar beverages, and take to something more congenial and better suited to health at this season of the year in the hills, is it at all unreasonable to suppose that the British soldier is so differently constituted as not to require such a change?

THE Lahore paper hears from Mooltan of a European who has got himself somewhat into trouble under the following circumstances:—The European in question, while out riding, was thrown from his horse, which shied at a Mohammadan funeral party which was passing at the time. He then called out to those who were following the corpse to hold his horse, to assist him in mounting, but as none of them apparently heeded him, he threw a stone into the crowd to attract their attention. The stone unfortunately struck one of the party, an old Khansama, in the head, causing a slight scalp wound. The latter was taken to hospital, had the wound dressed, and went away apparently by no means seriously injured. In fact, we are told, he was able to pursue his daily duties for some time. About a week after this occurrence, however, he again presented himself at the hospital, and it was found that erisypelas had set in, and after some twelve hours medical treatment he died. An enquiry into the circumstances is being held.

THE Emperors of Austria and Russia met on Monday morning, June 28th, in the railway station at Eger. According to the telegram, they "embraced and kissed each other several times most cordially." On parting in the afternoon they embraced and kissed "most affectionately." The Emperor Alexander took the train for Dresden, and the Emperor Francis Joseph for Ischl. At the last-named place his Majesty will shortly meet the German Emperor. The *North German Gazette*, in an article on the Imperial meetings, said: "To-day there is a meeting of two of the Emperors in Bohemia, in sight of the commemorative monuments on the battle field of Culm, and three weeks hence the Emperors of Germany and Austria will meet at Ischl. When the European public at last accustoms itself to regard the alliance of the three Emperors as a firmly established, unalterable fact, it will discontinue asking constantly for fresh confirmation, and will cease attributing to each new meeting a different signification to that which sufficiently manifests itself in motives of personal friendship and the need of good neighbourly relations."

Vanity Fair:—Lord Strathnairn strove the other day by a motion for papers to show up the absurdity of the Chinese competitive examination system, as applied to the army in India. He was, however, snubbed by the Government and failed to accomplish his purpose. Lord Lawrence declared that the competitive system gave us better men than we had ever before obtained, and that there was very little difference between the social position of those who have of late entered the service and those who received commissions some years ago. Considering that this was a military question, that Lord Lawrence was a civilian, and that Lord Strathnairn was Commander-in-Chief in India, Lord Lawrence's presumption must be admired. Lord Lawrence is a splendid clerk, and a born bureaucrat, with a strange delusion that he is a great military authority. He is also essentially a Radical at heart. I confess that I for one am disposed to accept in preference to his testimony that of the intellectual highly-educated man of the world and brilliant soldier, Lord Strathnairn, who in criticising military matters is not a cobbler who goes beyond his last. As to the social position of the young men who now go to India on first appointment either as soldiers or civilians, a glance, at the list of names and a week's residence in India will convince an unprejudiced person that Lord Lawrence is mistaken.

THE natives of India are gradually becoming accustomed to make use of the medical treatment which is provided for them at dispensaries. Their prejudices against European medicines are not unnatural considering their ignorance, and, above all, the debasing influence of their priests—the Brahmins—who, like priests in general, will usually sacrifice the comforts and happiness of the people to secure their influence over them. But the benefit the people derive from European medicines is too considerable for Brahmins to long resist, and we find consequently that, wherever dispensaries have been established, the number of applicants for advice increases. During last year in the Central Provinces as many as 342,675 patients applied for medical relief, making 21,688 more applications than in the previous year. The chief disorders relieved were fever, diseases of the eye, ear, bronchitis, the digestive system and diseases of the skin—a variety of complaints that would bring members of every class of the community to the dispensaries. The natives subscribed more liberally, to the extent of Rs. 3,000, in excess of the year 1873, showing that the interest in these useful institutions is ascending. These statements show an amount of "progress" that is substantial and possibly more beneficial than the vapid stuff that too often goes by the name of progress.

THE *Mofussilite* makes the following observations on the "Mandalay farce":—"It is impossible to read, without a sense of deep humiliation, even the most roseate narrative of the late Mandalay farce. The national abasement, consequent on that miserable political episode, becomes intensified when one reflects with what truculent glee the Burmese barbarian contemplated how completely he had out-witted England's chosen envoy and diplomatist. Although we should be almost indifferent in relation to English public opinion—never well-directed or over clear on matters Indian—still we can't help confessing to a sensation of nervous uneasiness as to what may be thought or said of this precious Mandalay mission. Political honour has ever, and under all circumstances, been unanimously viewed by the English—as well as the Anglo-Indian press—as the primary article of our national creed. But what is to be said of our national honour which has just been so ignominiously trailed in the dirt? Although strong—as we are, in common with the majority, or indeed the whole of the Indian press, in condemnation of the ine dignity which British diplomacy has so weakly endured—we can't suppress a feeling of commiseration for the luckless knight who we can only suppose—from our knowledge of his personal character—essentially high-spirited and honorable—was tied and firmly bound—in his recent worse than profitless mission—with bundles of red tape, which has strangled many an abler diplomatist before now."

THE Central Provinces Administration issues in the course of the year a large number of departmental reports instead of an annual report of the administration of those provinces. We have now before us the reports on the Nagpore and Jubbulpore Lunatic Asylums. Not a very interesting subject as will be generally admitted, but fortunately not a very large one either. There were in the two institutions on the 1st January 1874, 235 inmates, 183 males and 52 females. The only remarkable feature is that, at the Jubbulpore asylum the lunatics are apparently cured at the rate of 3 to 1 in the Nagpore asylum. Neither the Chief Commissioner nor any one else seems to be able to account for this remarkable fact, the only way of doing so is to give the Surgeon at the head of the Jubbulpore asylum credit for being more skilful than the Surgeon at Nagpore; but there is nothing to show that there is any such marked difference as this observable. Jubbulpore, however, exceeds on all points of comparison with Nagpore, thus at Nagpore 53 cases are assigned to physical causes, but at Jubbulpore there are 82; to moral causes at Nagpore 19, at Jubbulpore 47; to unknown causes at Nagpore 80, at Jubbulpore 44. Lastly at Jubbulpore the lunatics have done some really good work in the way of building, &c., and the Public Works Department have taken credit at approved rates for the work done; at Nagpore farming and agriculture are the chief employments of the lunatics, but no profits have been made out of their labour. These curious facts we can only regard in the same light as the Chief Commissioner himself, who says "the question is a medical one." Under any circumstances there is even in two such small institutions as these under notice a difference in treatment and in results which is worthy of notice.

M. DE LESSEPS has just published an interesting work entitled, "Letters, Journal, and Documents serving for the History of the Suez Canal." He states that, after having long allowed his idea to remain a castle in the air, he was anxious in 1852 to submit it to the then Viceroy of Egypt, Abbas Pasha, but was warned that he had no chance of a favourable hearing. He, therefore, allowed the question to sleep till September, 1874:—

> I was busy among masons and carpenters in adding another story to the old mansion of Agnes Sorel, when the postman came into the courtyard with the Paris letters. The workmen passed on my letters and papers from hand to hand. What was my surprise to read the death of Abbas Pasha, and the accession of my youthful friend, the intelligent and sympathetic Mahommed Said. I quickly descended the building and hastened to write to the new Viceroy to congratulate him. I reminded him that politics had given me leisure which I should profit by to go and offer my homage to him as soon as he let me know the date of his return from Constantinople, where he had to go to receive his investiture.
>
> On arriving at Alexandria in October, M. de Lesseps was warmly received by the Viceroy, who being about to proceed to Cairo, invited him to accompany him. The journey occupied 12 days, no railway having then been constructed. M. de Lesseps availed himself of the opportunity of unfolding his scheme; but he was not without misgivings, for Mehemet Ali, the Viceroy's father when a canal was proposed to him, declined to sanction it, apprehending difficulties with England, and Said Pasha had declared shortly before his accession that if he ever became Viceroy he would pursue his father's policy. He listened, however, with the greatest attention, and said, "I am convinced. I accept your plan. We will discuss during the rest of the journey the means of carrying it out. It is a settled thing; you can count on my support." M. de Lesseps thereupon put the finishing strokes to the statement he had been preparing for two years, and on reaching Cairo the Viceroy informed the foreign Consuls of his intention to promote the Canal. He directed two French engineers in his service to explore the Isthmus, and they reported in favour of the scheme, which thenceforth, however, had to contend with diplomatic and pecuniary difficulties.

IN reference to the late floods in France we read that in France politics are for the moment almost suspended in the face of the terrible disasters caused by the floods in the south. The loss of life is estimated at 2,000. In one quarter of Toulouse alone 215 dead bodies were found, and the destruction of property has been immense. It is roughly estimated at 200,000,000f. Twenty thousand persons are said to have been deprived of the means of subsistence in Toulouse and at Moissac, Agen, and other places the damage done is also very great. The loss of cattle, too, is said to be enormous. Marshal MacMahon, M. Buffet, and General de Cissey have visited the scene of the calamity, and, according to one correspondent, the Marshal said he had never seen a battlefield which presented so horrible a sight as that of the district which the Garonne has ravaged. He was greatly pleased with the energetic and devoted manner in which the soldiers had rendered assistance. Fifteen of the men have received military medals, and twelve of the officers have been decorated. The local gentry and nobility, the clergy, and the general public have also behaved admirably. Subscriptions have been opened for the relief of the sufferers, and the Assembly has voted a grant of 2,000,000f. Subscriptions are coming in in great numbers from all parts of France. Switzerland and Belgium are sending contributions, and a subscription has been set on foot in London at the Mansion House, and the Court of Common Council has voted 500 guineas to the fund. The Pope has sent 20,000f. for the relief of the sufferers; the Bank of France has given 50,000 f., and Sir Richard Wallace and the Duc d'Aumale 25,000f. each. The Archbishop of Paris has ordered collections to be made in all the churches in his diocese and the Minister of Public Instruction has issued a circular to the bishops inviting them to appeal to the clergy and their flocks to afford all the aid in their power. A service was celebrated at the chapel of the Versailles Palace on Wednesday for the repose of the souls of those who have been drowned. Later advices state that it is estimated that the destruction of property caused by the inundations will amount to about 300 millions of francs. Three thousand persons are supposed to have perished. Marshal MacMahon continues his tour through the inundated districts.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 2ND JULY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Peshawur, Commander C. S. White, arrived in harbour yesterday evening with the English Mails of the 2nd July on board. She left Suez on the 9th July, and Aden on the 14th. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Colonel C Pollard
Major F W Ward
Dr Beatson
Mr A M Kerr
Mrs C Hawkins
Hon L C Innes
Captain Mackenzie
Mr A Campbell
Captain Smalley
Captain J. Mc K Hartigan
Mr W Bell
Mrs Bidwell, child and infant
Mr J Clutton
Miss Buck
Rev Dr Cummin's ayah
Commander F Clayton, R. N.

FROM VENICE.

Mr Rimington
Dr H Commins
Dr Cooke
Mr J Rickie, two Misses Rickie and Master Rickie.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr H Joll
Mr C T Castle

FROM ADEN.

Captain and Mrs Furlong and native male servant
Mrs Tait and Govindjee (native dooli bearer).

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, July 2.)

THE business in the Lords has been merely of a formal nature. In the Commons, a resolution introduced by Mr. Stacpoole in favour of the establishment of a royal residence in Ireland was, after some considerable discussion, withdrawn. Mr. Stewart, in calling attention to the evidence given before the East India Finance Committee in 1871, moved a resolution to the effect that the Government of India should withdraw from the cultivation and manufacture of opium. The House went to a division on the question, and rejected the motion by 91 votes against 57. Mr. Lowe has called attention to the position of members of the Civil Service in India, and in so doing moved for a select committee to inquire into the memorial presented by them to the Indian Secretary in 1873. But after a debate on the subject the motion was withdrawn.

It is stated that Count Arnim will lodge an appeal against the recent judgment pronounced by the Kammergericht.

The floods in the neighbourhood of Toulouse have been serious, and extensive damage and loss of life has occurred.

The cession to Russia of the Japanese portion of the island of Saghalien in exchange for the Kurile Islands has been accomplished.

The Beecher-Tilton trial in New York has terminated. The jury, after being locked up for three days, returned into court unable to give a verdict, and were ordered by the judge to retire again.

The Brazilian Ministers have tendered their resignation, which has been accepted by the Emperor.

Her Majesty will leave Windsor Castle on July 9, for Osborne, and in August will proceed to Scotland, where the Court will remain until November.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have taken their departure for Copenhagen, from whence they will proceed to St. Petersburg.

Mr. Gladstone has contributed a very interesting article to the *Contemporary Review*, entitled, "Is the Church of England worth preserving?"

In the international rifle contest in Dublin between the Irish and the American teams the latter have won by thirty-eight points.

A great cricket match has been played between Oxford and Cambridge. The former won by six runs.

The Lord Mayors of London and York have been paying a visit to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, where they have been well received.

An influential deputation, headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, has waited upon Lord Salisbury to urge upon him the necessity of an increase of the episcopate in India.

The Aldershot summer drills have commenced, and have been attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge; but the weather has been very unfavourable.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—The Earl of Charleville; Lord Lovat; R. Woodward, late Ben. C.S.; A. F. Bruce, late Mad. C.S.; E. L. Jenkins, late Bo. C.S.; Professor Bell, of Edinburgh; Lady Hall; Lady Harty; R. K. Spurgin, late of Bombay; Alderman Watkin, ex-Mayor of Manchester; the HON. M. G. KOOD, Col. Sec. of Bermuda.

GRAND REVIEW AT ALDERSHOT.

VISIT OF THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

(*Daily News*, *June* 29.)

YESTERDAY a grand review was held in the Long Valley at Aldershot, and was in every respect a successful military spectacle. A special train left Waterloo at ten o'clock, carrying down the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Empress Eugenie, the Sultan of Zanzibar, accompanied by Dr. Kirk, Dr. Badger, and Mr. Clement Hill, and a large number of his suite, the Secretary of State for War (Mr. Gathorne Hardy), and many distinguished officers. The train reached Farnborough at eleven, and the Royal party at once drove off to the camp. It had been doubtful at first whether the review would take place at all. It rained heavily in the early morning, and a succession of heavy clouds driving up before a south-west wind gave no promise of a bright day. Matters indeed looked so unfavourable that shortly after nine Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Steele signalled from Gun Hill, that the operations were suspended. An hour or so later, however, news came down that the expected visitors had left London for the camp; the storm signal was taken down, the assembly sounded, and soon the troops were in full march for the Valley. At this time the rain was still falling with more or less violence, but by the time the troops got to the southern slope of Elmoor-hill the clouds broke up, the sun shone out, and for the rest of the day the weather was all that could be desired. The rain had thoroughly wetted the sand of the Long Valley without converting it into a quagmire, a gentle breeze blew across the slopes sufficient for coolness, but not strong enough to raise dust clouds, and a perfect day for the enjoyment of military manœuvres was the result.

The troops were formed in two lines, the First Army Corps, under Major-General Sir Henry de Barthe, stretching away from Elmoor to Long-hill; the second, under Sir John Douglas, lying to the south of this line. There is, perhaps, no spot at Aldershot better adapted for the reception of visitors, but since they hope they will receive no go on to Tchang. It would do the Chinese good to see the British flag on the upper waters of the Yangtze.

I may mention that Mr. Wade had an interview before he started with a deputation from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce. One object of their visit was to ask about the prospects of Tchang being opened to foreign trade. Mr. Wade held out none, but implied that the Chinese were resolved to this contrary. It remains to be seen whether Western Governments will be content to accept this eternal limitation on foreign intercourse.

BOMBAY.

TORTURE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Wooma Toskaram was fined Rs. 2, for having ill-used his bullocks.

ASSAULT.—Bhickajee Sorabjee was yesterday bound over by Mr. Nana Morojee, in the sum of Rs. 25, to keep the peace, for having assaulted a Mahomedan named Wally Beg.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Goolab Nathookhan, who was described as above, was yesterday sent to jail for six months by Mr. Nana Morojee, for having stolen a pair of shoes belonging to Callikah Budree.

A THIEVING VAGRANT.—A Hindoo named Gopal Luximon, who was described as a vagrant, was yesterday sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. W. Webb, he having pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing an umbrella, cap, and two coats, belonging to Goolee, woman.

STEALING SHOES.—Goolam Hoosein Emaum pleaded guilty yesterday morning, before Mr. W. Webb, to a charge preferred against him by Kire Mahomed Alli, of having stolen a pair of shoes and two pieces of wearing apparel, and was sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—An inquest was held on the body of Suckoo, woman, at the J. J. Hospital on the 18th instant, when evidence was taken, which showed that her death was caused by fracture of the skull, occasioned by her having fallen down a flight of stairs, while under the influence of liquor. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

A DISHONEST STEWARD.—John Hillier, a steward employed in one of the P. and O. steamers, was yesterday sent to jail for two months by Mr. W. Webb, for having stolen nine bottles of beer, and having two others in his possession, all belonging to the P. and O. Company. His Worship in passing sentence said that he wished to make an example of the prisoner, in order that others holding a similar position of trust might take warning and act more honestly.

WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE.—John Lawrence and Henry Hoskings, two seamen belonging to the vessel Edward Percy, were yesterday charged before Mr. W. Webb, at the instance of the captain of that ship, with having been guilty of the above offence. The first named prisoner pleaded guilty, but the other denied the charge. The captain's evidence having been taken, the prisoners were sent to jail for one week, and his Worship directed that they should then be sent on board their ship. A second charge was laid against the prisoner, John Lawrence, for having been absent from his vessel without leave, but the captain having expressed a desire not to prosecute, the charge was accordingly withdrawn.

ASSAULT.—Sookia Babajee was yesterday brought up on remand, before Mr. W. Webb, and charged with having assaulted Gungo, woman, on the 16th instant. The prosecutrix had been detained in hospital, and was not able to appear against the prisoner until yesterday. She said that she lived at Dhobie Talao, that the prisoner came to her and asked her to get him a wife, which she refused to do, he thereupon broke up her door, assaulted her severely, and threatening to use a knife. His Worship sentenced the prisoner to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—Yesterday afternoon, at about 3 o'clock, a portion of the parapet wall, of the house which has lately been erected next the *Gazette* office, in Meadow Street, fell into the street below, with a crash, but fortunately without injuring any one. The occurrence gives a fair estimate of the manner in which the entire house has been built. The walls throughout are of the slightest and most unsubstantial character, the tiles which form the roof are almost every one more or less broken, and have been evidently taken from some old roof, to save the expense of new tiles. As we have already said of the whole building it is a good specimen of Dhuncha work, in which the Bombay builders seem to delight, being scamped over, with bad materials, and worse workmanship.

AN OFFICER STOWED AWAY.—Alexander Murray, the second mate of the ship John Starr, was yesterday charged, at the instance of Captain Ryfkogle, the master of that vessel, with having been absent from his duties without leave. Our readers will remember that a few days back, Mr. G. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate of Police, sent the crew of this vessel back on board, they having been charged before him with refusal of duty, on the express understanding and under the captain's solemn assurance, that this man Murray should be discharged. The captain now appears to have broken his promise to Mr. Cooper, and stowed the man away in the lazarette, or store room of the ship. He then gave information at the harbour office, to the effect that the man was missing from the ship; but the police obtained information as to his whereabouts and arrested him. His Worship sentenced the prisoner to one day's simple imprisonment.

A TRIPLE BIRTH.—A Brahmin woman, named Mathooratabe combe Narrainbhut Kelkar, resident of Pait Sadlapeer, of this City of Bombay, gave birth on Thursday last to three children. They are all girls, and we are glad to say that the mother and children are doing well.—*Poona Observer*.

DEFAMATION.—On the 13th instant, Dr. A. G. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate's Court was held at Sholapoor, where engine-driver G. Baker, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was arraigned for defaming one Alexander Hutchins as having stolen currency notes of rupees one hundred and fifty belonging to the accused. He was found guilty and sent eneed to pay a fine of rupees fifty.—*Id.*

RAIN.—From Thursday last we had rain which lasted till Saturday night, and from Saturday morning heavy rain fell and has caused the rivers to rise very high. Sir Jamsetjee's Bund on Saturday had a fall of eight feet of water over the bund and water had swollen over "Holkar's Bridge." Some of the compounds of the bungalows which are situated on the bank of the river were flooded. The water was also very near the parapet of the Bungaum Bridge. In the city the water ran from the river Mulla into god Oukasheer's Temple. Within the last five years our rivers have never risen so high, which is owing chiefly to heavy falls of rain on the Ghauts. We had yesterday two or three slight showers and dark clouds are visible in every direction. We have no doubt we shall have more rain.—*Id.*

SASSOON REFORMATORY.—The Government of Bombay has just passed a resolution on the satisfactory working of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution for the last two years. The numbers for whom provision has been made in the institution show a steady increase as will be seen from the following table showing the number of boys at the close of each year, 31st March:—

1871.	1872.	1873	1874.	1875.
110.	111.	113.	123.	139.

Originally the building was calculated to accommodate 125 boys, but arrangements have been made which enable 150 to be provided for. This extreme limit has now been reached and the Committee have applied to Government for sanction to enlarge the cooking quarters and build a second story over the sleeping apartments. Government however consider it desirable to await the reports of the next two years before incurring this additional expense. When the full number of 150 has been reached it will be necessary to discontinue further admissions and arrangements must be made for the reception of the boys in the Poona Penitentiary and elsewhere. It does not appear that any boys have been received from the Mofussil Magistrates during the past two years. Of the boys remaining in the institution on the 31st March last 52 were Hindoos, 57 Mahommedans, 12 Parsees, 11 Christians, 1 Jew, and 6 Low-castes. 114 were learning useful trades. The present report gives no information as to the progress made in their studies by the inmates of the Reformatory during the past two years, and this should be supplied in future reports. It should also be stated what arrangements are made for examining the boys and testing their progress in their studies. Government do not wish to let their education entirely sacrificed to an endeavour to make their labour pay, and the hours which are now devoted to learning trades leave little leisure for the pursuit of even the most elementary studies. The receipts were as follows:—

1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Rs. 1,508.	Rs. 1,803.	Rs. 1,946.	Rs. 1,883.	Rs. 2,422.

The cost to Government for the last three years has been Rs. 14,376 in 1872-73, Rs. 15,214-11-1 in the following year and Rs. 15,607-5-3 in the year 1874-75. In the two past years 72 boys were discharged and 12 absconded; whilst in the same period 113 were sent to the Reformatory by the Police Magistrates. Of the 72 so discharged no less than 28 were discharged after a few days' detention and without learning any trade. One imbecile was made over to his relations after nearly six years' detention. The rest for the most part follow the trade which they learnt in the institution. The conduct of the boys and the management of the Reformatory appears to have been generally satisfactory, and the report calls for no special remarks from Government.

"THE TOWERS OF SILENCE" SUIT.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY AND OTHERS V. COOJEE PIROJNE AND OTHERS.

THE above case was called on yesterday afternoon before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court. The plaintiffs are the trustees of the funds of the Parsee Punchayet, and seek to recover from defendants possession of three plots of land situated near the compound wall of the Towers of Silence on Malabar Hill.

Mr. Purcell, with Mr. Lang and Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Advocate General, with Mr. Latham and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner, for the defendants. Mr. Purcell, in stating the plaintiffs' case, read the plaint and written statement, the substance of which was published by us when the plaintiffs applied for an injunction in April 1873 to restrain the defendants from erecting or proceeding with the erection of bungalows on the disputed land. Issues were then raised for the defendants. Mr. Purcell also stated the circumstances under which two of the plots of land came into the possession of the Parsee Punchayet, and the court then adjourned until to-morrow, when the learned counsel will continue his address on behalf of the plaintiffs.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT OF THE APPEAL COURT.

SORABJEE NASSERWANJEE DUNDAS VS. THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR BOMBAY.

THE plaintiffs in this suit claimed to recover possession from the defendants of a piece of land alleged to have belonged to the plaintiff, but which was taken possession of by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay in the year 1868, for the purpose of building thereon a portion of the new Fort Market. After taking possession, the portion of the market was built on the land, and is now standing thereon. Amongst other things, the defendants contended that the suit was barred under the provisions of section 240 of the Municipal Act (Act II. of 1865) as amended by Act III. of 1872, section 267, that is to say, the plaintiff having neglected to bring this suit within the period of three months from the time the cause of action accrued to him, he could not maintain it after that period.

The suit was heard in the month of August last by Sir Charles Sargent. The learned judge held that the plaintiff not having brought the suit within three months from the date the cause of action accrued to him, as provided in section 240 of Act II. of 1865, he was barred from bringing it now, and without going into any evidence on the merits, his Lordship on the 1st of September last dismissed the suit with costs.

The suit was heard on appeal before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Green on the 3rd instant, when it was contended for the appellant, Sorabjee Nasserwanjee Dundas, that it was not a suit to recover damages for any wrongful act of the Municipal Commissioner, but that it was brought to eject the defendants from the piece of land, and that therefore the provisions of the sections under which the case was dismissed did not apply to it; for it was argued, that the sections embraced those actions only seeking for damages, and not those wherein the title to immoveable property was in question. It was also argued for the appellant, that the Municipal Acts contain other provisions for the acquisition of land for building markets or for any other public purpose, and prescribe the mode of such acquisition, and that the Municipal Commissioner, not having proceeded under those provisions, he was not protected by section 240 of the Municipal Act. Two Calcutta cases touching the point were cited. It was contended for the Justices, on the other hand, that the Municipal Commissioner took the land under a *bona fide* belief that the same was vacant Government land, and that therefore he would be protected by the provisions of the Municipal Acts. It was further contended that section 240 embraced all causes of action, whether for or in respect of damages, for possession of land.

The Appellate Court, without much hesitation on the point, decided that the Municipal Commissioner, not having purchased the piece of land under the provisions of section 109 of Act II. of 1865, nor having taken it under the Land Acquisition Act, was not protected by section 240. By that section a party whose land has been taken by the Municipal Commissioner, is not bound to accept any compensation offered to him; the mode in which such compensation is made is prescribed in other parts of the Act; and therefore the section could not apply to the present case. Their Lordships further remarked that if the section itself did not apply, it was immaterial to consider what the words "intended to be done" signified. The learned judges held that, in the absence of any specific provision to meet all actions of ejectment, the section should not be considered to contemplate such cases as those of ejectment, the ordinary limit for which is twelve years. The decree of the lower Court was therefore reversed, and the case remanded for a new trial. Mr. Pigot, with Mr. Purcell, represented the appellant. The Advocate-General, with Mr. Lang, represented the respondents.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

JAITHA AKHA AND OTHERS VS. AGA MAHOMED TUKKI KHAN.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover monies due on four promissory notes executed by the defendant to a third party, who endorsed it over to the plaintiffs. The court gave a decree for plaintiffs, for Rs. 2,293, with interest on Rs. 1,500 at 24 per cents. per annum from 10th March 1875 until judgment, costs exclusive of the day's costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. MOTEELAL SAMBOOLAL.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Syani, for the defendant. After some discussion, the case was transferred to the long cause list.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. KESHOW SUCCARAM SHASTREE.

Mr. Starling appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Telang for the defendant. The case was postponed for a week.

RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE V. HUSSON HAFFENDI.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE TURKISH CONSUL.—This was a suit against the Turkish Consul at Bombay to recover the balance due to plaintiff for coals supplied at the request of the plaintiff, on board a Turkish man-of-war. On the 13th inst., when the case was first called on, the defendant was not represented, but he had sent to one of the judges of the court a letter disputing the jurisdiction of the court to hear the claim, and stating that he had sent a telegram to the Turkish Government, asking for instructions as to how he should act under the circumstances. His Lordship directed the Prothonotary to tell defendant that he should appear by counsel on the 20th inst. (yesterday) to argue the question of jurisdiction. On the case being called out yesterday, neither party appeared, and it was, therefore, struck out.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The following cases were struck out for want of appearance:—The Oomrawutee Cotton Mills v. Dyal Chuttoorey. The London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank v. Lieut.-Col. Arthur Phelps, Kullianjee Muddonjee v. Premchund Roychund.

The following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Marriott:—

BHOWAN MOOLJEE AND OTHERS V. BAI RUTTONBAI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lang appeared for the plaintiffs and asked for a decree for Rs. 2,500 in full settlement of the defendants' claim. The amount to be paid within one month, and the parties to pay their own costs. Mr. Telang, for the defendants, consented, and his Lordship then made an order as asked for.

J HN SANDI AND OTHERS V. E HMJE

dy, rum, geneva, whisky, gin, &c., are comprised under this designation" i.e. of spirits. Rees Smith's Wealth of Nations B V ch 2 we find this given: "Fermented liquors brewed and spirituous liquors distilled not for sale but for private use are not in Great Britain liable to any duties of excise."

For these reasons I am of opinion that toddy juice though when fermented it contains a small quantity of alcohol (5 to 8 per cent.) cannot be held to be included under the term "spirits." No doubt fermented toddy juice when subjected to distillation will produce spirits or alcohol. But alcohol or spirit may be obtained by distillation from many other matters not only fermented liquids such as beer and wine but also from molasses, beetroot, apples and wood. But these substances because they can be made to produce "spirits" are not themselves "spirits."

Having therefore no other guide to the meaning of the word "spirits" as used in schedule B than the consideration of its ordinary meaning within which in my opinion toddy juice does not come, the conclusion at which I have arrived is that toddy juice, whether unfermented or fermented, is not within schedule B of the Municipal Act, and that on importation into the City of Bombay it is not liable to Town Duty. I may add that it is very improbable that the Legislature could ever have intended by the Act in question to impose a duty of 4 annas a gallon on toddy juice imported into Bombay. The object of imposing town duties was to raise a revenue for the Municipality not to prohibit the import of toddy juice Having regard, however, to the fact that the outside retail selling price of toddy juice in the island of Bombay is little if at all over three annas a gallon, it is evident that to exact 4 annas a gallon town duty on its import into the island so far from yielding any revenue to the Municipality would in ordinary circumstances act as an absolute exclusion of it. The rule for an injunction must be made absolute. Costs are reserved to the hearing.

BUNKUM ABOUT BURMA.

PRESENT AND PAST.

(*Delhi Gazette.*)

Some months ago the Viceroy in regal phraseology announced to the assembled native princes and chiefs at Delhi that war with Burma was imminent. Since the date of that memorable durbar, when his Lordship reviewed a large gathering of elephants, war with Burma has not broken out, though still considered "imminent," as the original cause of quarrel has been greatly aggravated by the insolence, defiance and a cowardly murder by the Burmese and their associates. The avowal was made in public durbar and it ought now to be publicly stated that on further consideration and consultation with the home and local councils, the Viceroy has seen fit to change his mind! That in the interests of peace, an envoy, with limited powers, had been despatched to the King of Ava with proposals calculated to maintain friendly relation, but that these and other stipulations advanced by the envoy for the same objected had been rejected by the court of Mandalay, and that as hitherto, war was imminent.

If the Viceroy at the Delhi durbar was *then* in earnest, why has the punishment of the Burmese been so long delayed? If there was then a *casus belli*, how much more so now after all that has occurred.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE CHARACTER OF THE KING OF BURMA.

The present ruler of Upper Burma considers and calls himself "the source of greatness and dignity celestial, whose threshold is as the firmament, and whose suppliants, when he places the Golden Foot of Majesty on their fortunate heads, like the blooming water lily, are inspired with confidence unbounded." He claims to be "the Burmese rising Sun Buren, who reigns over the-na-pa-ran-ta-Tam-pa-di-pa and many other great countries," including Bengal, we may say, as far as its Mussulman capital of Moorshedabad. As a matter of fact, His Majesty is a very small Sovereign indeed as to the number of his subjects, who do not exceed the population of Scotland, although the chiefly hilly territory, which two wars with us have left to him, covers an area not far short of that of France as it now is. His revenue, which hardly exceeds three quarters of a million sterling, is decreasing every year under the vexatious monopolies by which the Royal trader has for years exhausted or shut up the fine natural resources of the country, while his exactions have driven the most industrious of his subjects on our frontier to seek a career under British rule. He is a Boodhist monk, and has the undoubted merit of being an accomplished theologian and ethical philosopher in the school of Gautama. It is true that no Burman has ever butchered more of his fellow-men, individually or in his own family, than he, but then he does it so delicately and gracefully according to the tenets of his faith, which condemns the destruction of animal life of any kind! He may torture up to any degree of suffering as witness the stories of his predecessor's treatment of Judson and meaner captives, but he would not order death for the world—this world as well as the next. He simply says, "Remove the man," when an enemy has to be got rid of, and he hears no more of him, while the executioners lead the victim forth with naked swords and a red velvet bag for the body. But then his majesty knows so well the Boodhist Scriptures, the "Dana-that" and "Dana-pada," the copies them with his own hand. Did he not lately send a richly-blazoned roll of one of them to the Library of the University of Edinburgh, to say nothing of twenty-six boxes of Boodhist literature presented to Her Majesty? Has he not carved on the living rock, as Asoka did more than two thousand years ago, the divine commands of Gautama, for all time, thus laying up for himself a quantity of merit far more than sufficient to wipe out all the blood he has shed? His spiritual embassies to the great pagodas of Rangoon and Ceylon have cost him much money. The envoy who would win his regard must be prepared to stand—or, rather, squat—an examination in Pali, and this will prove the only point in which Sir Douglas Forsyth falls short of a predecessor like Sir Arthur Phayre, now Governor of Mauritius.

But the time for trifling is past. The King is anxious about three points, for one or all of which he would go to war at once if he dared—the restoration of Pegu, the direct sovereignty of the Western Karen country, and the cessation of commercial missions from British Burmah to China. He has never signed a treaty admitting the conquest of Pegu, and never will. From the hour, more than twenty years ago, when he first ascended the throne, he has never ceased to plot for its restoration. He humbled himself so far as to send envoys for this purpose, for the first time, to Calcutta, thus recognising the equality of the Governor-General. But Lord Dalhousie, raising himself on the throne in the Marble Hall of Government House, Calcutta, said to them, "Tell your master that Pegu shall remain British territory as long as the sun shall shine." The succession of embassies which have visited England and the other countries of Europe since have had this alone for their object, and it is not creditable to the diplomacy of successive Secretaries of State that they have unconsciously fostered the false hope. The Karen claim was the immediate cause of the present difficulty. When first in 1836 a Scotch physician, Dr. Richardson, discovered the Red Karens to Europe, they were independent. On the death of their Chief they split into two, the Eastern swearing allegiance to the King of Burmah, and the Western claiming our protection. Our representative solemnly made a contract of friendship with these by feasting with their Chief on a bullock, one of whose horns is to this day kept by each of the contracting parties. The King wants the Western Karens to go over to him, and they will not, nor will we depart from our duty to a child-like people who prefer our friendship, and many of whom have been Christianised. The third point is the gravest of all. A road through Upper Burma, from Bhamo on the Irrawaddy to Yunan, we must have, in the interests of civilisation and commerce, and in accordance with treaties both Chinese and Burman. The prevention of the outrages like those on both Major Sladen's first and Colonel Browne's second expedition, in which the Burmese authorities were accomplices, we must stop. Colonel Browne has gone round by sea to Shanghai to join the Peking Commissioners of Inquiry into Margary's murder, and will return through Yunan to Rangoon. As to Pegu nothing need be said by us, but Sir Douglas Forsyth is instructed to point out distinct withdrawal of the claim to Western Karennee and guarantees against future interference with the old trade route to Yunan. These points secured, he will produce his presents. As to the future, it is a pity that we were ever forced to annex a square mile of Burma, but all history, if not common sense, teaches that there, as has been the case in the Peninsula of India, we must advance till we come to a natural frontier instead of an imaginary line running down an open plain and over pathless hill, as, is the case at present.—*Edinburgh Daily Review.*

THE GENERAL POSTAL UNION.

(*Daily News*, June 29.)

On the 1st of July a large proportion of the civilized world will begin to profit by the provisions of the International Treaty concluded at Berne on the 9th of October last. By this important compact the whole of the States of Europe, the United States of America, and Egypt have formed themselves into a General Postal Union, for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence, and have agreed to adopt uniform rates of postage for all correspondence despatched from one State of the Postal Union to another. In addition to the adoption of an uniform rate, a general reduction in price has taken place—of small moment in the case of the United States and England, between which rates were already low, but effecting a very sensible reform in the eccentric postal charges hitherto exacted by many European countries. It is a matter of regret that France, through which so much postal traffic pours, should—owing probably to financial exigences—be compelled to delay the adoption of the regulations laid down by the Union until the 1st of January, 1876, as it will therefore be necessary for that portion of the public corresponding largely with France, and *via* France, to recollect firstly, that for the next six months all correspondence addressed to France will continue subject to the existing rates of postage; secondly, that in some cases higher rates will be exacted than those prescribed by the Union on the letters and other documents forwarded by the route of France to other States of the Union; and, thirdly, that letters, &c., will be forwarded through France to the following countries and places only:—Belgium, Egypt, that part of Germany known as Alsace and Lorraine, Gibraltar, Greece, Italy, Portugal (including Madeira and the Azores), Spain, Malta, and Turkey. From the 1st of July, these States and Europe, with Egypt, and the United States; and on the 1st of January these, with the addition of France, will form a General Postal Union, guaranteeing the right of transit throughout its entire territory. By the terms of the treaty "there shall be full and entire liberty of exchange, the several post-officers of the Union being able to send reciprocally in transit through intermediate countries closed mails as well as correspondence in open mails, according to the wants of the traffic and the exigencies of the postal service." The important temporary exception of France undoubtedly complicates postal arrangements for the next six months; but in as far as the remainder of Europe, Egypt, and the United States are concerned, international postage is reduced to delightful simplicity. To begin with the nuisance of being compelled to write on thin "foreign post" letter paper is greatly reduced by raising the minimum weight of letters to half an ounce. The method of charging, too, is simplified by getting rid of all complications involved in varying charges "over," certain weights and "under" other. The charge is to be twopence half-penny (twenty-five centimes) per half-ounce, be the letter light or heavy. Nothing can be better than this excellent change from the "under one-third of an ounce," "over one-third, and under two-thirds," and other complicated scales, which have doubtless frittered away an immense amount of time and ingenuity in the endeavour to save postage. Henceforth this amount of friction will be saved to humanity. Letters between England, Austria, Belgium, Denmark (including Iceland and the Faroe Island), Egypt, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Heligoland, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal (including Madeira and the Azores), Roumania, Russia, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States, Malta, Turkey, and the Canary Islands will be forwarded at the uniform rate of two-pence-half-penny per half-ounce. When this rate is compared with those now in operation, the saving to the public is very apparent, but will become much more so when the heavy dues temporarily levied on all letters sent *via* France are removed.

An important innovation is the introduction of international post-cards. Those manufactured for use in this country bear the stamp—a penny farthing, impressed on them—a rate which franks them to any place but France or Algeria, in which cases—Belgium, Egypt *via* Brindisi and Alsace-Lorraine excepted—additional adhesive stamps must be affixed. Once the post-card, after all the abuse heaped upon it as snobbish, vulgar, and destructive of the noble art of letter-writing, is about to become a great international institution. A message as long as can be written on the back of a post-card may be sent after the 1st of July from Iceland to Rome, from Moscow to New York, from London to San Francisco for a penny farthing, a concession which can hardly fail to bring ample remuneration by the stimulus it will afford to those languid correspondents who, if rich, invariably employ a telegram—not that they are in a hurry, but because they hate trouble—in the place of a letter, and who, if poor, defer writing for months and years on the miserable pretence that postage rates are high. Under the Berne Treaty the uniformity secured for letters and post-cards is extended to printed papers, patterns, and legal and commercial documents, which will be taxed at the rate of a penny per two ounces, and two newspapers, charged a penny for four ounces. The alteration in the rates of these two items will hardly be felt in the Mediterranean until France comes fully into the Union on the 1st of January, but after that date will prove very grateful to English residents in Italy, for instance, who are now charged sixpence for letters, threepence for a newspaper, and threepence for a two-ounce book or pattern packet. With regard to registration, it is perhaps necessary to point out that although letters, post-cards, newspapers, and other printed papers, patterns, and legal and commercial documents addressed to any of the countries within the Union may be registered or payment of an uniform fee of fourpence—which in addition to the postage, must be prepaid—registration in the international sense has a more restricted signification than that obtaining in England, for the transmission of letters containing "gold or silver money, jewels, or valuable articles, or anything liable to customs' duties," through the post to any part of the Union is "prohibited." With respect to unpaid letters, the old English rule will be followed of charging double the usual rates on delivery. Other countries beside those which are parties to the treaty will participate in its benefits, as letters to Central America and Cuba *via* the United States will, in the majority of cases, escape half, or more than half, of the charge now levied on them. Measures have been taken to enable the public to avail themselves at once of the improvements initiated by the Treaty of Berne. On and after the 1st of July the new adhesive foreign postage stamp of the value of 2½d. and foreign post cards of the value of 1½d. will be sold to the public, who are duly notified that whatever may be the number purchased, whether singly or otherwise, the charge will be 2½d. for each stamp, and 1½d. for each card—a warning apparently rendered necessary by the conviction of a commercial people that there must always be a "reduction on taking a quantity."

"VANITY FAIR."

(*The World.*)

If it be true that 'all the world's a stage,' the journal which goes by the name of *Vanity Fair* may be likened to the stage footman. We know the simple and often thankless duties which this humble student of the drama has to discharge. He lays down and takes up the carpets upon which greater actors tread; removes the tables and chairs they have condescended to use; and in this way he is often brought into contact with the brightest stars of the theatre. His humble labours are sometimes lightened by stray scraps of great men's talk; for being the only person of the drama who may be in the scene without being of it, he is sometimes a privileged spectator of the strongest situations. And with the many changes of the drama he is brought into many kinds of service. One night he perhaps follows, richly attired, in the retinue of a princess; the next he may be no more than the servant in a vulgar ale-house, employed to clear the stage after a drinking scene. His various duties thus give him a vision without an understanding of life. He sees many things without grasping their significance, and as a spectator of historic scenes he is sometimes deceived into the belief that he knows all, because he happens to know that the stage jewels are false. Such a man is apt to think that he holds the secrets of the theatre, because he is aware that the scene is only painted on one side. Proud in this knowledge, he forgets that he does not understand the poetry of the play, and confused by his many changes of bright costume, he sometimes even forgets that he is a lackey.

We do not always read the advertisements on the back of a playbill, and some of us do not read the letter-press that accompanies Mr. Pellegrini's clever caricatures in *Vanity Fair*. But the thing is worth doing for once, and once only. A certain number of writers grouped beneath the artist's powerful shield have discovered that 'society' is a word that may be conjured with. Knowing only a little, they have found out a class of readers who know nothing, and who greedily devour all that is told them in this holy name. They endeavour to impress this class with the belief that life is made up of the petty scandals they are able to collect, and they prove their right to the confidence of a world above them by revealing all they know. And in this, too, they prove the wisdom of those they would fain betray, for it must be confessed that all they know is not much. But we are bound in such a case to take the will for the deed, and if the information instructed to *Vanity Fair* is not very important, that is scarcely the fault of the journal.

A life spent at the portals of a forbidden world may not be very fruitful in its results, but at least we are bound to take account of the patient devotion which such a career requires. And it would be hard to recall an instance of greater devotion than *Vanity Fair* exhibits. So absorbing is the little journal's love for what it is pleased to term society, that every minutest fact of daily life is magnified and distorted, and so complete is its reverence, that we doubt not its highest ambition would be to be buried in a table-napkin snatched from the dining-room of a duchess. The heroes who have missed the applause of their *valets-de-chambre* may haply find some solace in the worship of *Vanity Fair*. No touch of cynicism embitters its faithful heart. It is a spectator of the meanest of life, but they bring only worship and not disgust; and although its horizon extends no farther, the vision begets nothing but enthusiasm. With the true spirit of service, the journal accompanies its gods and goddesses throughout all the trivial occurrences of the day; nothing human is alien to its nature, if only the humanity is graced with a title; and although it has no heart for vulgar intrigue, its appetite for fashionable scandal is unfailing. With all this, it must be added that the journal is apparently sincere. We indeed believe that to its devoted little nature the events of its chronicles seem truly great. When some privilege has been long desired and long delayed, it takes at last gigantic proportions, and *Vanity Fair* has so long stood listening at the door of the great world, that in the silence every trivial whisper seems like a divine utterance. The creaking of titled boots heard within is solemn music, the far-off titter of a titled lady makes the affectionate little journal's heart throb with pleasure.

But although we can well believe that *Vanity Fair* has the heart sincerely full of its noble mission, we cannot approve all the devices employed in its pages. No man is so humble as to be wholly without responsibility. The meanest loiterer in the streets may overhear words he ought not to tell, and sights he has no business to report. The fact that he is not directly intrusted with intelligence is no excuse for a breach of faith; for the poorest crossing-sweeper in a fashionable thoroughfare would have sufficient self-control to keep silence upon certain things he may chance to see. To us, therefore, it seems no excuse that because a journal knows only a little, it should tell all it knows. The offence would doubtless be grave if *Vanity Fair* were really the confidant of the world it thinks great, but there is still much that stands in need of correction. Those who are fed with the crumbs that fall from titled tables ought not to scatter them in the streets. To do so is to abuse the small mercies vouchsafed by the benevolent and to take away the hope of greater. Any one who has looked into *Vanity Fair* will be able to judge whether the warning we now offer is not well timed. It would be a pity if a journal so loving, and on the whole so faithful, were to 'lose its place;' but we cannot suppose that the long-suffering classes about whose doings *Vanity Fair* professes to concern itself will tolerate every manifestation of affection.

There are some deserved persons who really embarrass its satire, and *Vanity Fair* has lately shown signs of that fatal indiscretion that is born of love. Nor is the matter improved because these awkward essays in adulation are thinly varnished over with the appearance of reproof. It is a poor disguise to prattle of things that ought not to be reported under the pretence of chiding society for its sins. We do not intend to repeat the offence of *Vanity Fair* by exposing its faults in detail, but we may point to an article which appeared two weeks ago as an example of the kind of excess of zeal by which this honest little student of Rotten Row has been overtaken. Possibly there may be some defence for this particular outburst of indiscretion. In the first flush of the discovery that certain persons in society are as familiar with one another as the inhabitants of the servant's hall, Jenkins may well be overcome, and he may possibly at such a moment do what he would not when his feelings were under better control. But unhappily this is not an isolated case. It is but a type of many another utterance of the same kind, and is rather to be accepted as the expression of a custom altogether inexcusable.

But even if *Vanity Fair* could be dismissed without censure, the fact that there are readers for what it writes would still remain deplorable. If the author of the *Snob Papers* were living now this journal could scarcely have found a public. It would not have dared to usurp the title of *Vanity Fair* for its present purpose; it would have lived in the sunshine of the fame of the true *Vanity Fair*. But, unhappily Thackeray is dead, and it is open to a journal to cultivate with candour the social vices he did his best to expose. And in this frank pursuit of the foibles of 'society,' in this loving record of facts that are not less trivial because they belong to a trivial existence, such a journal is able to find readers willing to swallow what is provided for them. They feel as they grasp this fashionable sheet that paradise is within their reach. The journalist, faithful in their service, peeps over the wall and down the area; watches at what hour the bedroom blinds are drawn, nay, watches the shadows move behind the blinds; stands at fashionable doorsteps to note the goings out and comings in; listens beneath the balcony for the sounds of music all the sweeter to his inflamed imagination because of its remoteness; and then, trudging homeward, reflects how these things distant even to himself may be made to seem familiar to a public more distant still. It is a life surely in which much may be forgiven, and to *Vanity Fair* we could forgive much, seeing that through its publication we have become familiar with a caricaturist of new and uncommon power.

BURIAL AS ONE OF THE FINE ARTS

(*Saturday Review.*)

The waning amusements of the season have received an interesting addition in the exhibition of coffins at the Duke of Sutherland's. There are few things which in these days have escaped being made the subject of a competitive display, but it has never before occurred to any one, as far as we are aware, to ask people to a summer afternoon in looking at coffins, and considering how they would like to be buried. Yet none of the shows of the year have proved more attractive than this one. On Thursday afternoon the umbrella-tents at Prince's were deserted, and the Park passed by, while the fashionable world crowded the terrace at Stafford House, engaged in an inspection of various illustrations of the new form of sepulture invented or recommended by Mr. Seymour Haden, and in discussing its sanitary, æsthetic, and other advantages. The bright and animated aspect of the company and the cheerful and even lively tone of the conversation which prevailed, would perhaps scarcely have suggested to an unprepared observer the nature of the subject which had brought the sprightly throng together; but some allowance may be made for the gratification of discovering a novel topic of fashionable gossip. After all the bills of mortality are not likely to be increase by a change in the method of burial, and, on the other hand, there is at least something new to talk about. The skeleton at the feast may be taken as an appropriate symbol of the new phase of social excitement. The ladies, when they retire to the drawing-room, will exchange views as to the last sweet thing in shrouds or coffins, while the gentlemen below will occupy themselves over their wine with cheerful dissertations on the relative merits of cremation and interment. It would appear that the painful sensitiveness on the subject of mortality which at one period afflicted the French Court, so that no reference to it was tolerated, has passed away from good society in England at the present day. The question of the nicest way of being buried is discussed with perfect frankness and equanimity, and a considerable part of life promises to be spent on the consideration of what is the most picturesque and poetical fashion of decay. It seemed at one time as if the question was going to be dropped, or perhaps we should say buried, for Mr. Haden's second letter certainly did not excite anything like the same interest as the first, and attempts to provoke another in a few days weeks elapsed without even the slightest reference to the subject. Mr. Haden has now, however, finished his letters and opened an exhibition into the bargain, and he may expect at least the proverbial allowance of nine days for his wonders.

The specimens of coffins exhibited at Stafford House are about a dozen in number, and notice is given that they are merely suggestive, and do not practically fulfil all the conditions essential to their principal use. They are all made of oak, either waxed or stained, and in shape are similar to an ordinary coffin, except that they are rounded at the ends. They have, in fact, very much the appearance of extra-sized bassinets for very large babies. Some are of a perfectly plain character, and are recommended as "inexpensive," while others are of a more ornamental character, with stripes of blue, or black and gold. But of course they are all much less costly than the boxes in present use, though this is a consideration which the people will appear completely immaterial in such a case. The question is not one of expense, but of decency and sanitary wholesomeness. A double basket is provided for cases in which charcoal is required, the powdered dust being placed in the interval—from two to three inches—between the two baskets. In most of the examples the meshes of the wicker-work are too close for the conditions of speedy disintegration; and thus one of the practical difficulties of the experiment is how to make the coffins sufficiently open for this purpose, while at the same time strong and capable of retaining a proper hold of their contents. The solution of the problem may possibly be found in the use of a temporary outer covering while the body remains in the house, which will be removed when it is deposited in the earth. No attempt was made on this occasion to illustrate the manner of filling up the baskets with ferns, lichens, mosses, fragrant shrubs, evergreens, and so on, as proposed by Mr. Haden, but there were a couple of coffins in which the wicker was lined inside with a surface covering of moss, and which certainly looked snugger, as a lady observed, than the naked wicker-work, which rather suggests cool summer wear. It is admitted that in special cases linings of some imperishable material for a few inches upwards from the bottom will be necessary, and in other cases some modifications of the ordinary form, in order to ensure a complete inclosure of the body in wool, charcoal, or other disinfectants. In appearance the wicker coffins when filled up with foliage must, we should think, be less gloomy and repulsive than the wooden ones; and to some minds there may perhaps be a sentimental feeling of relief in the idea that screwing down is dispensed with.

On the whole, it may be supposed that any one, judging by his feelings when alive, might prefer, as a matter of taste, to be lightly swathed in herbs and osiers rather than screwed down roughly in a hard, tight box; but, after all, the question of the fittest mode of interment concerns the survivors rather than the departed one, and it is necessary to recognise at the outset that, where there is anything like natural feeling, it is hopeless to think of reconciling the misery of the event with any kind of æsthetic enjoyment. And it is here that Mr. Haden has strangely erred. In his second letter he seems to suggest that some measure of consolation will be found for bereavement in the occupation of decking the body with flowers. "The men," he writes, "are away on the business of the dead, the women are left; the mother, the wife, the daughter, the stranger even that is within their gates. The dead is in their keeping. Simple flowers and pleasant memories suggest the grateful nature of their task. Who that knows them will doubt their pious employment?" In this passage Mr. Haden strikes a discordant note which is surely contrary to the ordinary feelings of human nature. Affection for the dead is usually mingled with a natural awe of the remains, and nothing can be more repugnant to ordinary feelings than the notion of getting pretty and picturesque effects out of the decoration of a bier. The associations of death must necessarily be dark and painful, and they are only likely to be made more so by any attempt to disguise the gloomy reality by fantastic ornament. All that is required is respectful usage of the dead, and reasonable consideration for the health and feelings of the living. Some means must be taken to prevent the spread of infection while the body is at home; but there is no reason why the period should not be shortened at least by prompt removal to a mortuary, if not by actual interment; and it is on this and other sanitary points that Mr. Haden's remarks are chiefly valuable. It cannot be denied that he has established a strong case in favour of less dilatory burial—and the positive statement which has been signed by the chief sanitary authorities conclusively sets at rest the vulgar delusion with regard to the risks of premature interment—and also in favour of the disuse of envelopes for the body which resist the natural processes by which it would otherwise be harmlessly resolved into its elements. He has further demonstrated very clearly the danger of accumulating great masses of decaying animal matter in unsuitable soil, and in the midst of a crowded population, as is the case with more than one of our principal cemeteries. Whether or not a coffin can be devised by which the secure confinement of injurious emanations while the body is in the house can be reconciled with facile natural resolution as soon as it is deposited in the earth, remains to be seen. At present, Mr. Haden's proposal, so far as it has assumed a specific shape, is still in a purely experimental stage; but there can at least be no doubt as to the soundness of his views as to the course which should be followed in regard to actual burial. Nothing can be more certain than that the ordinary processes of nature cannot be safely tempered with; and it would also appear that there is no difficulty, except perhaps that of dealing with vested interests, in the way of securing a fair opportunity for the trial of what may be called the natural system. It has been suggested that Mr. Haden, or some of those who support his case should endeavour to establish a co-operative society for the purchase of Woking, and whatever other suitable ground may ultimately be required; but this would at least be a step in the right direction. It is doubtful whether there is really any foundation for the plea of some of the Cemetery Companies that it is by their Acts illegal to bury bodies which are not inclosed in coffins; but it may be suspected that, even if they permitted this method of interment, it would have little chance of being fairly tested under their control. On the other hand, if private enterprise would show the way, it might lead to results which would encourage the public authorities to take up the subject in a serious manner.

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